HOW·NI·KAN
PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

Vol. 14, No. 2 | Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe | February, 1992

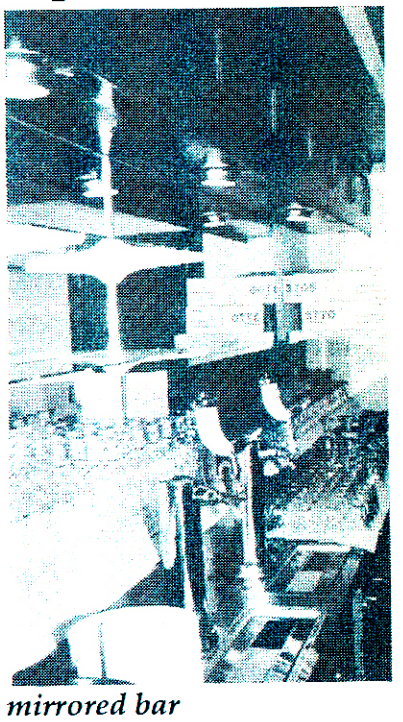
Fire Lake Restaurant ready for March opening

By the time you read this, chances are excellent that the new Fire Lake Restaurant will be opened for business.

At presstime, the finishing touches were being put in place. The brass foot rail for the bar still wasn't in, nor was the rack for hanging glassware, and some dishes were still on order, but just about everything else was done. The spacious area overlooking Fire Lake Golf Course, formerly occupied by the senior citizens program, was transformed into an atmosphere of casual elegance for golfers and diners.

Kay Karnes, the tribe's new restaurant director, was bubling over with enthusiasm for the latest enterprise. Amid instructions to workmen and worrying over the menu, she announced that the restaurant has already booked its first private function — a wedding reception in August — before the doors are even open.





Tables and chairs are in place waiting for customers, glassware lines the mirrored bar

The new restaurant was to have a "dry run" probably beginning Feb. 24. where tribal employees were to test the food and service for about a week before opening the doors to the public. Assuming that test uncovered no major problems, the area's newest restaurant will be open to all about the first of March.

What will diners find? Soothing surroundings based on hunter green carpeting and wall covering, with brass accents everywhere and a host of ceiling fan light fixtures offering comfort and multi-level lighting. During the day, tables seating 125 to 150, inside as well as out on the deck overlooking the golf course, will be set with placemats for breakfast and lunch. A full-line breakfast will be offered, and the usual selection of salads and sandwiches, including hamburgers, will be available for lunch.

When the sun goes down, the table linens come out and the restaurant's image shifts to fine dining. In addition to cocktails, the menu will offer a choice of three steaks, seafood, a chicken breast steak and appetizers. Karnes said the selections will be reasonably priced, and a fax machine will be available to expedite orders. Hours will probably be 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., she said, seven days a week. "We expect and hope for a large volume," Karnes said of the new restaurant. She added that "you can't ask for nicer people to work for or with."

More Photos On Page 11

Filing for Business Committee set March 30, 31 and April 1

The 1992 Citizen Band Potawatomi Election Committee was sworn in by Secretary-Treasurer Bob Davis on January 29 and is already hard at work on the June annual election.

This year's officers are: Chairman, Don Yott; Vice Chairman, David Bourbonnais; Marshal, Gary Bourbonnais; Secretary, Esther Lowden; Assistant Secretary, Norman Kiker.

Filing period for candidates is March 30th, 31st and April 1st, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at tribal headquarters. But there is work for the committee to do before that time. A voter list must be ready for public inspection by Feb. 29. March 10 will be the last day to challenge the voter list, and a certified copy of the voter list will go to the Election Committee by March 30.

After candidates for the Business Committee have filed [illegible] printed April 6 and 7. Requests for absentee ballots are already being accepted, but obviously the ballots cannot be mailed out until after filing ends and the ballots have been printed.

April 27 will be the last day a candidate may withdraw, and applications for absentee ballots must be postmarked by June 7 in order to allow time for mailing and returning ballots.

In-person voting will be from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m. Saturday, June 27th.

In addition to the referendum vote on the budget for spending interest money on set-aside funds, tribal voters will choose a member of the Business Committee for the slot now held by Dr. Francis Levier. Levier, a former tribal administrator, has announced that he will seek re-election. He will face opposition from at least one challenger, Jerry [illegible] member of the Grievance Committee and is a former tribal employee.

To qualify as a candidate for the Business Committee, the individual must be at least 21 years old, a tribal member, live in Pottawatomie, Seminole, Pontotoc, McClain, Oklahoma, Lincoln, Cleveland or Okfuskee counties, and must never have been convicted of a felony.

The filing fee is $150, which will be waived upon presentation of a petition of candidacy signed by 150 tribal members or 27 percent of the Council membership, whichever is less.

Tribal members planning to vote absentee ballot are urged to send in their requests for absentee ballot as soon as possible, making sure that the form (at right) is filled out completely and signed properly.

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe • Request For Ballot • 1992 Election

In order to comply with the 1992 Election Ordinance, please fill out this form and return to: Potawatomi Election Commission, P.O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873

NAME: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE & ZIP: _____

Under penalty of perjury, I hereby declare this to be my legal signature and Potawatomi Tribal Roll Number:

SIGNATURE: _____ TRIBAL ROLL NUMBER: _____

THIS FORM MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION BY JUNE 7, 1992.

TRIBAL TRACTS

Tribal rolls director explains enrollment process

By Mary Farrell
Tribal Rolls & Archives

I just want to remind tribal members that when a person is enrolling, they are first certified as being Citizen Band Potawatomi and then their names and name of the enrolled parent are put on a resolution and taken to Business Committee for approval. We do get calls from applicants a week after receiving the application and I thought I would explain the process to you. Sometimes it takes several weeks and if your application arrives just before Business Committee meeting, it only takes a couple of days, so some are enrolled quicker than others.

I also want to remind tribal members that if you have a name change, please send us a copy of the legal document such as marriage license, divorce decree, etc. I would also appreciate documentation such as obituary, death certificate, etc., for deceased tribal members. We need this documentation not only for our records but also the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

We've had several requests from grade school children in different parts of the United States requesting information on the Citizen Band Potawatomi and had one request from a young man in Denmark.

Our office is also in the process of going through each file and putting the original allottee and CP number in the computer for each member and when we research or a blood degree appeal has been filed, we can run a print-out of all descendants of the original allottee. As many of you know, your blood degree will be different from your cousins when they should be the same. After encoding the CP numbers, we will be able to correct them. It is a very slow process but when finished, will be helpful in the future.

I also want to remind tribal members applying for scholarships that the deadline dates are August 15th for Fall Scholarships and December 15th for Spring. The application has to be in our office or post marked by the15th, and you have 30 days to get everything else to us. Descendancy enrollees are not eligible to participate in the scholarship program. The program developed from Judgment Funds awarded in Dockets 14-K, 29-J, 217, 15-M, 29-K and 146. Descendancy enrollees need to contact our Higher Education Department.

Our office is so grateful and thankful for the many tribal members who have donated books, photos, microfilm and family trees to the Archives to aid in our research for our tribal members ancestry.

Thank you Gladys Moeller, Gladys Small, Keith Navarre, Pat Brollier, George Godfrey, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Watkins, John Kremenak, Jo Roman, Craig Anderson. I also want to thank non-tribal members Don Gentner, husband of tribal member Judith Stewart, who donated a family tree on the LaFromboise family; Vic Johnson who donated "The Story of Kankakee's Earliest Pioneer Settlers"; Marjorie Young, who donated a manuscript she wrote titled, "From Primer to Plow, Education of the Potawatomi Indians 1688-1907"; and Vernon Motley for all his research on the Burnett family. I apologize to those that I have omitted.

We are getting more and more requests for research and now have 17,018 tribal members, so if we don't get to you right away, please be patient.

Tribal Rolls is here to serve you, so if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to write and we will do our best to help you.

Election ordinance amended slightly

The following amendments to the 1992 Election Ordinance were voted on and approved by the Business Committee January 28, 1992.

S8-104 Receiving Ballot and Absentee Voter List

After final certification of slate the Election Committee will have ten (10) working days to print ballots. Ballots will be mailed immediately after final certification of slate and upon receipt of an appropriate and timely request. The Election Committee shall maintain an accurate written record ("Absentee Ballot List") of all ballots so issued, including the name, address, roll number, and legal signature of the voter to whom the absentee ballot was issued, and the date of the issue immediately after final certification of the slate at a timely or appropriate request.

Change immediately to as soon as possible

Business Committee voted 5 in favor and 0 opposed.

S11-104: How To Contest

A contest can only be initiated by:

a. Timely filing with the Election Committee a verified statement setting forth the particular grounds for the contest, and

b. Depositing $250 in cash with the Election Committee to cover costs of the hearing (if the contest is unsuccessful, the cash deposit shall be refunded).

Change unsuccessful to successful

Business Committee voted 5 in favor and 0 opposed.

(The entier ordinance as amended is reprinted on pages 12-15 of this issue.)

Tribal Election Notice

The annual tribal referendum and election will be held on June 27, 1992. Voting will be at the tribal complex the day of the election from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m. Requests to vote an absentee ballot must be made by June 7, 1992. Requests for absentee ballots must be in writing and include the correct mailing address, roll number and legal signature of the person making the request.

A referendum budget to determine expenditures of accumulated interest from set-aside funds, as well as election of one business committeeman, will also be on the ballot.

Requests for tribal election ballots should be mailed to: Potawatomi Election Committee, P. O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873.

The filing period for candidates in the 1992 election

Individuals sought for IMM payments

The Red Lake Agency is in the process of updating Individual Indian Monies (IIM) Accounts. Listed blow is a listing of names of the individuals whose whereabouts and/or addresses are unknown. If anyone knows the whereabouts and/or addresses of any of these individuals, please have them contact the IIM Department at the Red Lake Agency, Red Lake, MN 56671, or call 218/679-3361 Ext. 28 or 33.

Michael M. Alvey
Claudette L. Auger
Marie A. Bellanger
Craig E. Bildeau
Ronald E. Burns
Donald E. Cavanaugh
Judith A. Chandler
Pamela L. DeWitt
Valerie J. DeWitt
Eva H. Eckhert
Ronald J. Fairbanks, Jr.
Neoma M. Frisken
Jeanette Halbeisen
Paula Hanson
John Hart, Est.
Robert V. Hart
Edith M. Howard
Gary L. Howie
Shirley Hutchinson
Isabelle laheedub
Marlyce Jefferson
Benedict King



Mystery Picture

Tribal member Bill Battese wonders if anyone out there can identify the two men in this photograph taken by Art Craft Studio in Topeka, Kansas. Call Mary at tribal headquarters if you know who they are.

Elizabeth R. Kingbird AKA Klingensmith
Jennifer Kingbird
Marion L. LaPrairie
Pamela A. Lifson
Cynthia R. Loud
Barbara E. McKenzie
Gail Millerbrand
John E. Northrup
Earl E. Ogema, Jr.
Erlene L. Ogema
Lillie Ricebird
Helen Ross
Elizabeth N. Roy
Josephine Sayers
Alberta Smith
Catherine A. Smith
Joseph R. Stand
Simon Stand
Charles A. Stately
Lyman J. Stately
Darryl E. Johns Thaden
Nancy J. Valenzuela
Roberta L. Wilson

Local IHS Center notes two changes

Tribal Health Services Director Joyce Abel shared the following notice from Modina M. Waters, Public Health Advisor for the Shawnee Indian Health Center, with tribal members:

Effective January 1, 1992, the Shawnee Indian Health Center implemented two changes for Friday mornings:

(a.) 10 a.m. appointment only for Immunization and Child Development Screening Clinic, the later clinic to be based on what is offered at WIC clinics and utilizing the Denver Developmental Screening tool. (One Friday per quarter the clinic will not operate due to preventive maintenance requirements for laboratory.)

(b.) 11 a.m. the clinic will open for all other clinic services. We look forward to your joining us in publicizing the above change. Thank you.

Modina M. Waters
Public Health Advisor

Regional council in Portland called off

Due to the small number of responses received for the Portland Regional Council Meeting, tribal officials decided to cancel that meeting, scheduled for February 22, 1992.

All those who would have attended the Portland regional will be invited to the Seattle Regional Council Meeting April 18, 1992.

Tribal members are urged to respond to the invitations as soon as possible so that meetings can be planned efficiently.

Members donate to HowNiKan

Scarlette Almero, CA.-$10
Lonnie Dossey, NV.-$50
Gladys Small, CO.-$15
Marguerite Reichelderfer, IL.-$10
Marshall County Historical Society, IN.-$15
Peggy Kinder, MO - $10
Mrs. Nevels B. Vandagriff, OK - $10
Vernice A. Slaven, CA - $5
Vernon Motley, OK - $30
Yvonne J. Hefner, KS - $10
Phyllis J. Heckman, CA - $10

Shawnee motels listed for pow wow visitors

It's not too soon to begin making reservations for rooms during the 1992 Pow Wow. Here is a list of motels in Shawnee:

American Inn, 5501 N. Harrison, 405-273-2000

Best Western Cinderella, 623 Kickapoo Spur, 405-273-7010

Colonial Inn, 4800 N. Harrison, 405-878-0120

Comfort Inn, 4981 N. Harrison, 405-275-5310

Econo Lodge, 5107 N. Harrison, 405-275-6720

Holiday Hotel, Hwy I-40 and Hwy 18, 405-275-4404

Nobel Inn, Hwy 177 and Acme Road, 405-275-8430

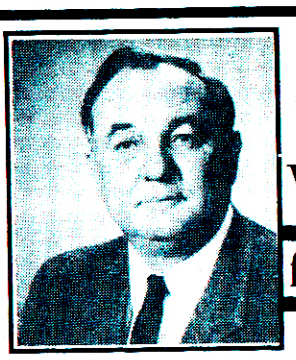
Spring scholarships awarded to long list of tribal members

The following Tribal members were awarded Scholarships for the Spring Semester:

Deanna Allen, Metropolitan State College of Denver
Thomas Francis Negahnquet, Seminole Junior College
Joyce Sue Mooney, Oklahoma City Communmity College
John D. Baker, Southwestern Oklahoma State College
Loretta May Oden, Barton County Community College
Lora Bell McHenry, Northeastern State University
Louana Gay Kennedy, Langston University (UCT)
Kandace Comeaux, Rose State College
Deborah A. DeLonais-Fallis, East Central Unviersity
Katherine June Gross, University of Oklahoma
Thomas Michael Renyer, University of Oklahoma-School of Law
Anna L. Burke, Seminole Junior College
Joyce Hanks, Oklahoma Baptist University
Patricia Carson, East Central University
Carol Joy O'Hara, Bacone College
Susan Mae Appier, Glendale Community College
Linda L. Harris, University of Phoenix
Susan Kaye Hartman, Rose State College
Darlene Louise Irvin, Washburn University
Arletta May Robinson, Rogers State College
Kenneth E. Shelton, Metro Tech Aviation Career Center
Randall A. Woodfin, Oklahoma Christian University of Science & Arts
Richard Scott Walker, Cedar Valley College
Carol Louise Roberts, Gordon Cooper Vo-Tech
Loretta Ann Storm, Penn Valley Community College
Richard Eugene Smith, SW Baptist Theological Seminary
Tony O'Bannon, Rose State College
Theresa Sue Nichols, Kansas City Kansas Community College
Kathleen Mary Murphy, University of Maine
Barney Robert Melot, Central State University
Barbara Jean Gregg, Connors State College
Mickie Jean Upton, Oklahoma City Community College
Robert Ray DeVader, Manhattan Area Vo-Tech
Renee M. Keeler, Anoka Technical College
Brenda Mae Fisher, Northern Arizona University
Lisa Charlene DuBose, Navarro College
Robert Dale Dean, University of Arizona
William E. Anderson, Jr., Rocky Mountain College of Art & Design
John Michael Tarter, California State University-Fresno
David A. Nelson, Jr., Washburn University
John Ross Greenwalt, Golden Gate Theological Seminary
Mona Lee Roman, University of Houston
Karen Sue Southers, Oklahoma Baptist University
Kathryn DeLonais Price, University of Oklahoma
Deborah Reinhardt, Texas Wesleyan University
Jack Daniel Jones, Jr., John F. Kennedy University
Marilyn Joy Hopper, Murray State College
Michelle Rena Murphy, Collin County Community College
Mary Clarice Melot, St. Gregory's College
David Neal Abel, Gordon Cooper Vo-Tech
Judy Gail Prater, Midwest Beauty College
Patrice Marie Crowley, Pensacola Junior College
Kelly Ann Gonzales, Capitol City Barber College
Terri Elizabeth Shay, University of Texas-Arlington
Paul Randal Dean, Sonoma State Unviersity

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe
Total Living Members as of February 3, 1992

Alabama - 56	Louisiana - 67	Oklahoma - 6,371
Alaska - 61	Maine - 7	Oregon - 193
Arizona - 327	Maryland - 27	Pennsylvania - 61
Arkansas - 139	Massachusetts - 27	Puerto Rico - 1
California - 2,057	Michigan - 77	Rhode Island - 3
Colorado - 315	Minnesota - 39	South Carolina - 26
Connecticut - 25	Mississippi - 28	South Dakota - 27
Delaware - 6	Missouri - 352	Tennessee - 66
Dist. of Columbia - 9	Montana - 90	Texas - 1,375
Florida - 191	Nebraska - 42	Utah - 65
Georgia - 75	Nevada - 152	Vermont - 8
Hawaii - 22	New Hampshire - 1	Virginia - 74
Idaho - 71	New Jersey - 40	Washington - 403
Illinois - 205	New Mexico - 189	West Virginia - 6
Indiana - 68	New York - 93	Wisconsin - 44
Iowa - 42	North Carolina - 51	Wyoming - 33
Kansas - 1,341	North Dakota - 5	Other - 1,879
Kentucky - 16	Ohio - 46	Total 17,018



"Generations of service... to the Potawatomi Tribe"

VOTE JERRY MOTLEY

for Business Committee ★ ★ ★



Fourth Generation Abram B. Burnett or Nan-Wish-Mah or In-Vash-Mah

Fifth Generation Joseph N. Burnett, the son of Abram B. Burnett





Sixth Generation Birdie Josephine Burnett, grandaughter of Abram B. Burnett

Seventh Generation Halsa Wanda Martin, daughter of Birdie Josephine Burnett Martin



First Generation

Chief Anaquiba or Nanaquiba or Panaquiba, a full blood Indian, "Pottawatomie". Also known as the old Sachem Chief. He was Chief of the Pottawatomie Nation in the late 1700's. Lived in northern Indiana and Michigan.

Second Generation

Chief Chee-Baas or Chee-Bass, a son of Chief Anaquiba. He lived on the St. Joseph River in Michigan and the Wabash River in Indiana. Several children were born to Chief Chee-Baas. One was a daughter, Cone-Zo-Qua.

Third Generation

Daughter Cone-Zo-Qua, of Chief Chee-Baas married Shau-Uque-Be, a Pottawatomi Indian male. To this marriage a son was born. His Indian name was Nan-Wish-Mah or In-Vash-Mah. His adopted English name was Abram B. Burnett. He was a full blood Indian.

Fourth Generation

Abram B. Burnett or Nan-Wish-Mah or In-Vash-Mah was born November 1812 in a little town north of the Tippecanoe River near Rochester, Fulton County, Indiana. He married 16 February 1843 Mary Knoffloch at Sugar Creek, now Linn County Kansas, by Rev. Felix L. Verrdydt S.J. Abram B. Burnett and family were allotted land near Topeka, Kansas. Abram died June 14, 1870, at his home near Topeka, Kansas. His burial was in section 17 S.W. of Topeka in an Indian cemetery known as the old Indian grave yard. To this marriage six children were born.

Abram attended school at the Baptist Mission at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the Choctaw Academy at the Blue Springs, Scott County, Kentucky.

Fifth Generation

Joseph N. Burnett, the son of Abram B. Burnett, was born the 29th of April 1856, in Shawnee County, near Topeka, Kansas. He attended school at St. Mary's Mission. Joseph W., Joe, married 21 April 1874, Emma Anderson in Shawnee County, Topeka, Kansas. Three children were born to this marriage. Joseph W., Joe Burnett, married again to Isabell McDole, November 03, 1802, Catholic ceremony, in Indian Territory, Oklahoma. Five children were born to this marriage. Joseph W., Joe, Burnett died 15 December 1915, at Macomb, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. Burial was held at Mars Hill Cemetery, RR west of Macomb, Oklahoma. Joseph was allotted land in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Sixth Generation

Birdie Josephine Burnett, a daughter of Joseph and Emma Anderson Burnett, was born 6th of January, 1882, in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, near Sacred Heart, now Pottawatomie County. Birdie attended school at Sacred Heart and in Kansas.

Birdie married 30 October 1904 to William Stephen Martin. Several children were born to this marriage, two to be grown; a son, Jack William, and Halsa W. Martin. Birdie Burnett Martin was allotted land in, now, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. birdie died June 4, 1965, in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and is buried in the Tecumseh Cemetery.

Seventh Generation

Halsa Wanda Martin, daughter of Birdie Josephine Burnett Martin, was born April 04, 1918, in Macomb, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. She grew up in this area and attended school in Macomb. On May 29, 1938, she married Vernon Frantz Motley in Tecumseh, Oklahoma. Two sons were born to this marriage, Vernon Martin "Jack" Motley and Jerry Paul Motley. Halsa died August 06, 1988, in Oklahoma City and is buried in the Tecumseh Cemetery.

Eighth Generation

Jerry Paul Motley, the son of Vernon F. and Halsa Wanda Motley was born April 25, 1940, at Macomb, Oklahoma. Jerry attended Tecumseh School, graduating in 1959. He married Willis Faye Parker, May 13, 1960, in Tecumseh. Two children were born to this marriage, William Neal and Paula Michelle.

Jerry is a life long resident of Pottawatomie County and has been an active and vital participant in tribal activities. He has served as Tax Commissioner and Enterprise Manager. He currently serves as a member of the Grievance Committee. An avid supporter of the progress and improvements that have been made in Tribal affairs and facilities, he believes that only with a continuity of harmonious leadership, can the accomplishments be continued. The potential of the Potawatomi Tribe is without equal, but will only be realized with uncompromising dedication to the People as a whole.

Paid for by Vernon F. Motley, P.O. Box 33, Tecumseh

For the record...

Business Committee Meeting — November 21, 1991

Present: Chairman John A. Barrett, Jr., Vice Chairman Linda Capps, Secretary Treasurer Bob Davis, Committeeman Hilton Melot, Accounting Director Carolyn Sullivan, Tribal Rolls Director Mary Farrell, Maintenance Director Bob Dunning, Norman Haney, Patricia Grant and Joyce Hanks from the Indian Action Center. Committeeman Francis Levier arrived at 7:30 p.m.

Chairman Barrett called the meeting to order at 6:45 p.m.

John Barrett moved to approve Resolution #92-13 banishing Tribal Member Irvin Charles Copeland from Tribal property; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 4 in favor, 0 opposed and 1 absent.

John Barrett moved to approve the minutes of August 29, 1991 Business Committee meeting; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 4 in favor, 0 opposed, 1 absent.

Mr. Norman Haney of the Indian Action Center gave a presentation on a new location proposal for the Substance Abuse 638 Contract for the Five Tribes. The proposal involves renovation and purchase of a building owned by the First Oklahoma Bank.

Francis Levier arrived at 7:30 p.m.

Francis Levier moved to approve advertising to those people who are admitted to practice before the Tribal Court and any other interested parties, our Tribal Codes are for sale at a cost of $200.00 per book; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

John Barrett moved to approve Resolution #92-14 holding the mandatory Business Committee Meeting November 21, and not on November 28, 1991 as stated in the Constitution, Article 14, Section 1. November 28 was Thanksgiving; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

John Barrett moved to approve Resolution #92-15 appointing Judge Lawrence Wahpepah to fill the vacancy on the Tribal Supreme Court left vacant by the resignation of Justice Peggy Big Eagle; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed. Judge Wahpepah's name will be placed on the ballot in June for confirmation.

Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #92-16 in appreciation and commendation to Justice Peggy Big Eagle; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Francis Levier made a motion to table a request by a Tribal Member requesting use of the Tribal Seal on Business Cards until further research with legal counsel; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot made a motion to hire another policeman; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approve hiring the Price Group Architects and Planners for the construction of the new First Oklahoma Bank building. A cap of $1,500,000.00 was placed on the construction of the bank with construction starting the 1st of May, 1992. Payment of cost of construction will come from a lease with First Oklahoma Bank, proceeds applied towards the loan starting May 1, 1992; John Barrett seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approved Resolution #92-17 enrolling 25 descendancy applicants; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Francis Levier moved to approve Resolution #92-18 enrolling 25 descendancy applicants; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

John Barrett moved to approve Resolution #92-19 enrolling 25 descendancy applicants; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approve Resolution #92-20 enrolling 25 descendancy applicants; Francis Levier seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Francis Levier moved to approve Resolution #02-21 enrolling 24 descendancy applicants; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

John Barrett moved to approve Resolution #92-22 enrolling 22 descendancy applicants; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Linda Capps moved to approve Resolution #92-23 enrolling 26 descendancy applicants; Francis Levier seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Bob Davis moved to approve Resolution #92-24 enrolling 26 descendancy applicants; Hilton Melot seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Francis Levier moved to approve Resolution #92-25 enrolling 19 descendancy applicants; Linda Capps seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Hilton Melot moved to approved Resolution #92-26 enrolling 11 applicants eligible for enrollment under previous blood quantum guidelines; John Barrett seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

Business Committee recessed at 9:45 p.m. and reconvened as Tax Commission committee.

Business Committee reconvened at 9:55 p.m. Linda Capps moved to adjourn; Bob Davis Seconded. Passed 5 in favor, 0 opposed.

A Potawatomi welcome to these new members

Nathan Allen Barrie
Richard Wesley Williams
Kayla Jane Williams
Cody Blaze DiVall
Dalora Kay Evans
Travis Marshall DiVall
Eric Lewis Kroutil
Penny Renee Garcia Moon
Joshua Glenn Moon
Lacey Dale Rollings
Dalnielle Marie Schultz Crook
Stephen Everett Schultz Crook
Regina Marie Ledlow Lechleitner
Kristen Dawn Ledlow
Craig Eugene Smithson
Stephanie Diane Lally
Amanda Ruth Cooper
Kayla Renea Ring
Bryan David Ring
April Danielle Farley
Cory Wayne Farley
Gena Ann Raechelle Rhodd
Mignonne Louise Peltier Gaston
Nicole Renee Peltier
Annette Marie Peltier
Amber Dawn Manning
Aaron Mathew Manning
Glenda Faye Cargill
Cheri Christine Adams Wells
Brandon Kyle Rouzaud
Robert Lewis Garcia II
Jessie Jo Garcia
Connie Louise Lunsford Steele
Cory Taylor Steele
Kelsey Louise Steele
Jennifer Lynn Randell
Jerica Dawn Randell
Barry James Alford
Jana Ruth Alford Songstad
JoeAnna Rose Hoogland
Jerry Brandon Hall
Tony M. Mata
Kaile Rae Ellson
Ricky Dewayne Kinslow, Jr.
Noelle Therese Albano
Adam Peter Albano
Harvey Mac Richey IV
Patrick Lynn Richey
Anthony Blake Fogle
Rodney Hogan Harp
Hayley Dawn Harp
Johnathan Floyd Hogue
Jeremy Robert Hogue
Jay DeWayne Hanks
Johnathan Eugene Hodde
Michael Allan Hodde
Sheri Maria Yates Matthes
Tiah Nicole Hogue
Brandie Cathleen Burks
Sherry Ann Whitworth
Deborah Maria Whitworth
Deela Leann Whitworth
Suzanna Isabel Abella
Rolando James Fernandez, Jr.
Patrick Jay Smith
Tanna Lee Smith
Michael John DeChellis
Matthew James DeChellis
Trudy Anne Stephey
Nicole LeeAnn Scallan
David Michael Tiffee
Candra Janiece Tiffee
Jennifer Lynn Foresman McElroy
Jennifer Ealine Lowe
Elisa Louise Saenz
Jacinto Frank Chaparro
Paul Curtis Campbell
Carolle Marie Northcross
Michael Lynn Bridges, Jr.
Jill Renae Foresman
Jayme Leigh Foresman
Brenna Dawn Wilson
Stephen Andrew Ginochio
David Paul Ginochio
Kayla Michelle Melott
Laura Kay Thompson
Carla Deanne Thompson
David Alan Thompson
Mary Elizabeth Blassingame
Ardith Elaine Anderson Warner
Kayla Elaine Warner
Jeffrey Michael Hart
Justin James Hart
Michelle Renee' Garcia
Cassandra Dawn Garcia
Kimberly Diane Garcia
April Lynn Medearis
Ryan Patrick Hubble
Lindsey Hubble
Shane Michael Hubble
Skylar Anthony Fullbright
Jessica Ann Malone Vegher
Alexander Michael Harris
Tennille Lynn Cheek
Michelle Lea Cheek
Carri Donice McClure
Kristal Kathleen McClure
Heather D. McClure
Gary Ray Taylor
Shawna Lee Taylor
Jeri Lee Barrie
Sharisa Melinda Jones
Brian Zachary Jones
Pamela Rene' Massie Flores
Gregory A. Little
Colton Aaron Cline
Ryan John William Mack
Elizabeth Irene Mack
Vincent Parker Mack
Terry Wendell Blevins
Mark Alan Hubble
Dillon Hoogstraten Gray
Becky Sue Heath
Donna Jean Heath Williams
Aaron Alan Williams
Parker Jay Williams
Tammy Jewel Bailey
Alva Edmound Bailey
April Deann Bailey
Jessup Lee Bailey
Sherrie Jean Bailey
Julia Renea Bailey
Nathan Wade Lightner
Kelly Joel Lightner
Selina Ileah Hornick
Daniel Jack Dossey
Kendall Carolyn Dossey
Jesse Potter Ketzler
Dane Christian Allen Ketzler
Tyler Martin Smith
James Tyler Vinson
Leonard Steven-Chesney Almero
Jenifer Dawn Yott
Jamie Lea Yott
Teresa Lynn Stoney Gotchall
Daniel Joseph Stoney
Barbara Ann Stoney Miller
Elizabeth Amanda Stoney
Brian Zachary Sager
Aaron Paul Beatty Broxterman
Casandra Lee Broxterman
Jared James Godbey Broxterman
Aimee Beatrice Hamilton
Eric Held Hamilton
Jerry Wayne Roselius
Theresa Marie D'Amico
Courtney Morgan Dwelley
Daniel John Jerome Dwelley
Rhonda Kay Bathurst
Laura Ann Bathurst
Carey Howard Campbell
Michael Todd DuPree
Lorene LaVon Linville
Brian Jason Linville
Autumn Lizabeth Lamle
Jameson August Hauer
Jack Allen Roselius
Richard Arlen DuPree, Jr.
Barbara Lyn Helsel
Donnell Rose Keesee
Cody Don Keesee
Tracella Denise Massie Cisneros
Shelley Dawn Roselius

In Your Opinion...

BIA congratulates tribe

Mr. John "Rocky" Barrett, Chairman
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma
1901 S. Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee, OK 74801
Dear Mr. Barrett:

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma received a U.S. Direct Loan from the B.I.A. to purchase 12,750 shares of common stock in First Oklahoma Bank in Shawnee, Oklahoma. A promissory note for $1,107,732.45 was executed on February 28, 1989.

The loan was secured by all shares of common stock in the bank, a general direct obligation of the Tribe and all proceeds from either the stock or general direct obligation. The Tribe also assigned annuities and certificates of deposits. The security pledged as collateral was to be maintained in the collateral section of First Oklahoma Bank.

On January 3, 1992, a cashiers check for $408,301.58 was delivered to the B.I.A. by Mr. Bob Davis, Tribal Secretary-Treasurer. The check satisfies the Tribes debt obligation to the B.I.A. by paying in full, the outstanding principal balance and accrued interest. Therefore, the B.I.A. hereby agrees to release any pledged collateral held as security on this loan.

We would like to acknowledge and congratulate the efforts of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe to accelerate payments to satisfy the loan and wish the tribe luck in future tribal economic development projects.

Sincerely,

L.W. Collier, Jr., Area Director
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Anadarko Area Office
Anadarko, Oklahoma

Native American artist needs information

To The Editor:

My name is David H. Trout, Jr. and I do a lot of Native American and Primitive Art. However, I do not have any back ground on our own Tribe, the Citizen Band Potawatomi.

I paint mostly Southwest Art, such as Hopi, Zuni and Navajo, but I feel that it is more important to draw and paint my own Tribe as well. I am contacting you in hope that maybe some of you readers might share the information I need. I am looking for our dress, colors, patterns, types of foot wear, feathers, etc. If any of you have such information, such as pictures, drawings, anything that will help me with our culture, it would be a God send.

I feel that there is a need to keep our culture alive and try to keep it alive. Our past is who we were and our present is who we are, but our future is who we can be.

There is a saying: "We have come a very long way" but with the Lord's help, just look where we can go.

When I was a little fellow, all the kids had to listen to the Elders tell all those stories about our past and I did not want to hear that, I wanted to play. Well, now play is over and I have grown up and it came to me that half of my life has passed and I did not learn anything about our history, real smart HUH?

Well, I have been blessed with a gift to draw and paint and with this gift I would like to try and help keep our history and culture alive so our kids will have something to learn and pass on their kids.

The pictures you send will be returned.

Send all information to: David H. Trout, Jr., 2815 Hardy Pl. Arlington, Texas 76010

I truly thank you and may God Bless You.

David Trout - Arlington, Texas

Thanks for awarding grant

Dear Education Director,

I want to thank you for awarding the grant I received in 1990 for continuing education. This grant enabled me to attend Pima Medical Institute to become a veterinary assistant. I am happy to share with you that I finished the six month course: four months in class and two months working through an extern program in a clinic. I worked hard to maintain my 4.0 average while taking care of my family.

I've been permanently employed in a veterinary clinic for almost a year. My duties include assisting the doctor with surgeries and treatment of sick or injured animals, sterilizing surgical instruments, cleaning kennels, and performing receptionist duties and various other tasks. Our clinic offers services to a wide variety of animals, ranging from hamsters, to dogs, cats, ferrets and rabbits. Our clinic also specializes in avian care, from the smallest finch to the large macaw parrot.

I also attend various seminars in my career field to keep updated on new techniques so that I can better assist my clinic.

Thank you again for helping me to continue my education through a successful career change.

Sincerely,

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	Youth Seal T-shirt		7.50	
	Potawatomi Pow-Wow T-Shirt		10.00	
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	Youth Satin Jackets w/logo		29.95	
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TRIBES In Oklahoma

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma makes history with new judicial system

(From The McLoud News, Feb. 13, 1992)

By Larry Thornton

History was made by the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma Tuesday (Feb. 12) when two tribal members from Jones were sentenced within the tribe's judicial system.

Only a negotiated plea reached immediately before the hearing prevented Judge Judy Lewis of the Kickapoo Tribal Court from receiving testimony on charges of second degree assault and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

According to Kickapoo Tribe Court Clerk Muriel Suwanapal, the charges were filed after an incident near Jones on Jan. 7.

Anthony White, 39, and Darrell White, 34, received a one year deferred sentence during which they have to complete a 90-day alcohol abuse program, perform 160 hours of community service for the Kickapoo Tribe, pay $25 court cost, and pay $462 in restitution.

Lewis also issued an order restraining the defendants from initiating contact with the minor victim in the case and told the Whites that consuming or possessing alcohol during their probation period would be grounds for a revocation hearing.

The Whites were also sentenced to two weeks in the tribal jail for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. According to the plea bargain, the Whites may be released from jail at an earlier date if "a bed opens up" in one of the alcohol treatment programs they've applied for.

Both defendants have been held without bond at the Pottawatomie County Jail for since their arrest almost a month ago, Kickapoo Attorney General Truman Carter said. The tribe contracts with the Pottawatomie County Sheriff's Department for jail space.

Public defender Albert Ghezzi of Oklahoma City represented the Whites at Tuesday's proceedings.

Carter commended the tribal police in their investigation and said the tribal court's support staff was well prepared for their first trial. "This is the first time that tribal statutes were being administered entirely within the Kickapoo judicial system," he said.

Since 1987, Carter said, the Kickapoo Tribe's judicial system was handled through an agreement with the Sac and Fox Tribe. Under that agreement, the Sac and Fox court officers followed Kickapoo law when administering justice on a Kickapoo tribal member. Previously, both the police and judicial system were temporarily handled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

About two years ago, the Kickapoo Tribe set up its tribal police force, Carter said, and on Oct. 1, 1991, the tribe's judicial system was in place.

According to Carter, the tribal courts stemmed from a "State verses Little Chief," a court decision in 1979 which said state courts don't have jurisdiction over crimes committed by Indians on Indian land.

Tribal statutes have a maximum punishment of one year in tribal jail and a $5,000 fine, Carter said, so felonies are normally handled within the federal court system.

Proposed Commission on Ethics and Government voted down by members of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe

Members of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe voted down a proposed Commission on Ethics and Government Jan. 25, although an earlier action may have called off that election.

The tribal newspaper reported that the election was held as scheduled Jan. 25 and a total 251 votes cast, with 132 voting against the proposed commission and 108 voting for it. A resolution passed at the semi-annual General Council meeting Oct. 19 called for the election.

The newspaper quotes Election Commission Secretary Glenda Carpenter as saying that many tribal members were not aware that the election would be held. That may be because, at a Special General Council meeting held Jan. 18, 81 tribal members voted to rescind the actions that brought the commission question to a vote, thereby "voiding and canceling the referendum election to be held Jan. 25." Two other resolutions were passed at that special meeting as well, one abolishing the tribal Task Force and another

of the tribe.

Statement OF CONDITION

ASSETS	DECEMBER 31, 1991
Cash and Due from Banks	945,141
Federal Funds Sold	1,076,000
Investment Securities	4,022,700
Federal Reserve Stock	75,000
Net Loans	11,718,093
Bank Premises, Equipment and Fixtures	505,378
Other Assets	551,610
Total Assets	18,893,925
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	17,245,395
Other Liabilities	88,504
Stockholder's Equity	1,560,025
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	18,893,925

MEMBER FDIC

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John A. Barrett, Jr.
Refinery Owner, Vice Chairman of the Board

Murlin E. Derebery
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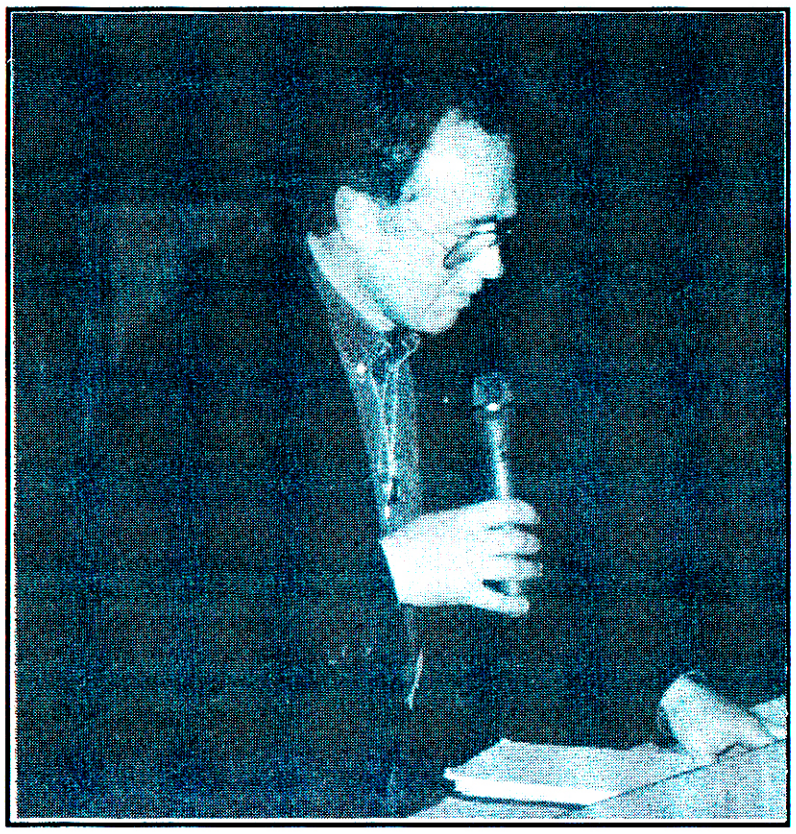
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Long Beach Regional Council

February 8, 1992



Jeremy Finch's presentation on Native American heritage, featuring a "hands-on" display of Potawatomi artifacts, was a big hit.



Loyal Regional Council visitor Fannie Long once again was recognized by Chairman John A. Barrett Jr. as boththe wisest (eldest) Potawatomi present and the tribal member who traveled the farthest (from Napa, Calif.) to attend.



Chairman Barrett, right, visits with tribal member Johnny Reynolds of Anaheim.



Tribal members inspect items from the tribal museum and gift shop on sale at the meeting.



The youngest Potawatomi present was 12-week-old Jameson A. Hauer of San Diego, shown here with his mother Marcia and his new T-shirt.

In Memoriam: The Potawa

Dear Editor:

I enclose a news release about the dedication of two historical markers for the Trail of Death in Illinois. As you probably know, about 850 Potawatomi were forcibly removed from northern Indiana to Kansas in 1838, and so many died along the way it is called the Trail of Death.

It is a project of the Indian Awareness Center, a branch of the Fulton County Historical Society, Rochester, Indians, to get permanent historical markers placed at all the campsites on the Trail of Death.

Two more were erected new in 1991, and one was replaced. The one at Mud Creek in Fulton county had been stolen a couple of years ago so we collected money and replaced it with a ceremony June 8, 1991.

I enclose a list of the historical markers on the Trail of Death, which I hope you will print in the HowNiKan.

Two more historical markers are in the works, one at Catlin, Ill., and in Warren County, Ind. They will probably be dedicated in 1992.

I also enclose copies of the newspaper stories about the two new historical markers in Sidney and Davis Point, Ill. Please print as much as you have room for.

We want to invite members of the Citizen Band to help us, especially in getting Trail of Death historical markers in Missouri. Dr. George Godfrey is working on Illinois, and I am working on Indiana, but we have no one to work on Missouri.

Please suggest this as a project to Boy Scouts seeking an Eagle Award and Girl Scout wanting a Gold Award. This would make a good project for 1992, the 500th Anniversary of Columbus.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Shirley Willard, pres.
Fulton Co. Hist. Soc.
Singing Wind Rose, pres.
Indian Awareness Center, FCHS



Participants in the dedications of the Trail of Death memorial markers at Davis' Point and Sidney included, from left to right, Bill Wamego (Citizen Band Potawatomi tribal member) of Tulsa, Okla.; Carolyn Lauing Finzer, historian of Naperville, IL; George Godfrey (Citizen Band Potawatomi tribal member) of Villa Grove, IL; and Shirley Willard, historian of Rochester, IN. They are pictured here at Davis' Point.

Daily life among Potawatomis described by Godfrey

(From *The County Star*, Sidney, Indiana, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1991)
By Tim Mitchell

Families were very important to the Native Americans who inhabited southern Champaign County.

When it was time for a man to marry, he came to live with the family of his wife. People were discouraged from marrying other people within a particular clan. This inter-marrying between clans helped to foster relationships between Native American families.

It also helped trade. Let's suppose you are camped in the Salt Fork Grove near Sidney, and your family is particularly short of maize (corn). Perhaps your brother-in-law is camped over in Sadorus Grove, which might be short of deer meat. The family relationships you had developed made it easier to trade some corn for some meat. Through marriage, the people of this area made life easier to live.

"There was a big trade network among the Native Americans," says Parkland College Professor Len Stelle. "They traded obsidian shells, copper, mica, and quartz about 1500 years ago,"

The American Indians of this area did not have large families. The average Native American family had the grandparents (the elderly were treasured), a father, a mother, and three children.

Native American males wore special ceremonial belts. George Godfrey is a descendent of the Native Americans who inhabited this land. He recently presented one of these belts to Sidney Eagle Scout candidate Andy Chase.

According to Godfrey, these belts served as the Indian version of a wedding ring. Young maidens could see by the way a man wore his belt whether he was free to marry or not.

"If you have it tied on your left hip, it means you are not married," says Godfrey. "If you have it tied on your right hip, it means you are married. If you have it tied behind your back, it means you are married with children."

Morning

The people would begin the day with a morning meal around a central fire. After plans were made for the day, the group would split.

The women would do the farming while the men would do the hunting.

Farming

Only the women were intrusted with the secrets of successful farming. These secrets would be passed on from mother to daughter.

The women would sing songs as they worked with the crops and instructed their daughters on how to get the best farm yields.

We do know that the women would soak corn kernels in tea for several days just before planting time. The tea was supposed to make the corn softer. Some people think that the tea treatment also served as a kind of pesticide.

The women would fill their aprons with corn kernels to do their planting. They would sing old songs together as they worked.

"They didn't have big fields like we do today," says Professor Stelle. "They were all garden farmers."

The boys who were too young to hunt would spend the summers camping near the fields in order to drive away the animals and birds that might attack the squash or corn. The men who were too old to hunt helped husk the corn.

The Native Americans even recycled the corn stalks by burying them after the harvest.

When the people were camped in Sadorus Grove or Salt Fork Grove for a long period of time, the women would bundle their harvested corn and hang it from rafters. The beans were either put in animal containers or were buried.

Hunting

Meanwhile, the men found themselves on the trails hunting animals to feed the families.

Unlike later Europeans who hunted for sport, these people only hunted enough food to feed their families. They were conscientious about maintaining the food supply for the future by not slaughtering more animals than the clan could eat. They also refused to kill the mother of a baby animal.

The American Indians of this area were almost religious in their hunting rituals. A Native American man always asked the deer to forgive him as he shot an arrowhead into its side. After capturing the dead deer, he would thank the animal for giving its life to feed his family.

Today's Unity High School cross country team holds its home meets on a field near the Salt Fork. Ironically, the young people of this area are thus running against the Tuscola Warriors and Georgetown Buffalos where once Native American warriors ran as they hunted buffaloes.

How did the American Indians keep warm in those central Illinois winters? After the men came back to the camp with a buffalo or a deer, the women would take the skins to make winter coats. They would decorate the coats and made them different colors by using blue or red dye.

Evening

The Indians would often gather in the evening around a warm fire. They would eat, play games, and listen to stories by the fire while sipping corn soup and drinking tea.

Stories were very popular among the Native Americans who lived in this area. Before the advent of the written word, storytelling was the primary way for Native Americans to remember history from generation to generation.

The people were fond of smoking tobacco as they listened to stories.

"Tobacco was considered a sacred herb," says George Godfrey.

When the pipes broke, they would be thrown away. Many old pipes have been recovered from the area.

John Maggio of Tolono has one of the largest collections of Native American artifacts in the area.

"Lee Garrett got me started collecting them," says Maggio. "He has been hunting them ever since he was eight or nine years old."

"Besides tomahawks, I also have Indian stone axes, spearheads, arrowheads, and pieces of personal adornment and pendants," he says. "I have different sizes of arrowheads."

How does he find these native American artifacts?

"I get most of them in the spring when somebody plows their garden," says Maggio. "After two or three rains, these items often wash off the rocks."

Both Maggio and Garrett have used their artifact collections to learn more about the people who used to live in this area.

The Native Americans often slept on benches covered with animal fur. While many items of a clan were shared in common, individuals did keep some personal items of special significance, such as pipes, family heirlooms, or pouches of medicine.

omi Trail Of Death — 1838

Potawatomi 'bug doctor,' Scout bring memorial project to life

Submitted By The Fulton County (Ind.) Historical Society

Thanks to the efforts of a Potawatomi "bug doctor" and a Boy Scout, two historical markers for the Trail of Death were dedicated Oct. 6, 1991, at Davis Point and Sidney, Ill.

Dr. George Godfrey, Villa Grove, Ill., is a member of the Citizen Band Potawatomi and holds a Ph.D. in entomology. Butterflies are his favorite "bugs" — he has pictures of them everywhere. He helped organize the commemorative caravan in 1988 which retraced the original Trail of Death route from Indiana to Kansas for the 150th anniversary of this sad piece of history. At that time six historical markers were dedicated.

Since then Godfrey has continued to work with Shirley Willard, president of the Fulton County Historical Society, Rochester, Indiana, in a project to get historical markers erected at every camp site on the Trial of Death.

Andy Chase, a freshman at Sidney, Ill., was looking for a project to earn his Eagle Award in Boy Scouts. Godfrey not only suggested the Trail of Death marker to him but helped him with the design and arranging the dedication ceremony.

In the fall of 1990 Godfrey took Chase to attend the Trail of Courage Living History Festival at Rochester, Ind. There the scout saw where the Trail of Death began and learned a lot of history.

The dedication ceremonies featured Bill Wamego, Tulsa, Ok., whose ancestor Chief Wamego was on the Trail of Death. Bill recited the speech of Chief Menominee in which he refused to sign the treaty and sell his land.

Others who took part in the ceremonies included the land owners, descendants of early settlers, local Boy Scouts, Fairmount & Jamaica (Ill.) Historical Society, Sidney Historical Society, pastors of local churches, a local historian who read excerpts from the Trail of Death diary, also Godfrey and Willard.

Carolyn Lauing Finzer, Naperville, Ill., concluded the ceremony be reading three Indian prayers/poems. During one of the prayers, the crowd followed her in sign language. She presented a quilt of butterflies to Godfrey in appreciation for his efforts to preserve history and Indian heritage.

A reception was held in the Sidney Town Hall afterward. Among those who attended were a delegation from the American Indian Center, Chicago, Ill.

Thanks to Darrin and Karen Markel for allowing the Davis Point marker to be erected on their farm and to residents of Dunlap Woods of Sidney for allowing the Sidney marker to be erected in their park.

Thanks to the many donors who made the $1,400 project possible including Sidney Lions Club, Sidney Masonic Lodge, Sidney Historical Society, Fairmount & Jamaica Historical Society and Blue Ridge Stone Company.

Thanks to Philo Boy Scout Troop 60 and Mike McCoy, leader and to Andy's parents, Gene and Judy Chase.

Trail of Death Markers

Indiana

1. Plymouth: Chief Menominee statue, erected 1909 near Twin Lakes south of Plymouth; this was the only statue of an Indian chief ever paid for by the state legislature. Later a plaque was attached to a boulder marking the site of Menominee's log chapel. In 1949 a Trail of Death marker was placed beside State Road 17 (but this was not on the route of the original Trail of Death march). Marshall County Historical Society.
2. Rochester: Chippewa-Nung Village and Trail of Death marker placed in 1922 by Manitou Chapter of D.A.R. on big boulder beside bridge on the Tippecanoe River 2 miles north of Rochester on Michigan Road or Old 31.
3. Rochester: Trail of Death marker for first death on trail, erected 1976 by Rochester Boy Scout Troop 285, located at Mud Creek on State Road 25 about 5 miles south of Rochester. This bronze plaque attached to a huge boulder was pried off and stolen in 1989, but it was replaced in 1990 by Fulton County Historical Society and Indian Awareness Center members.
4. Logansport: Potawatomi Encampment on Trail of Death, erected in 1988 on grounds of Memorial Hospital, State road 25, south edge of town. Stone marker set in hillside. Cass County Historical Society. Dedicated by Trail of Death 1988 commemorative caravan.
5. Carroll County: Commemoration "of the Trail of Death removal of Potawatomi and Miami Indians," wooden sign erected 1988 on exact route of the march, northeast of Delphi, near Pleasant Run on County Road 600 West and 700 North. Carroll County Historical Society. This is a painted wooden sign. Erected for 1988 Trail of Death Commemorative caravan but rain prevented dedication.
6. Lafayette: metal sign on boulder placed in 1988 on County road 500 North Between Morehouse Road and 225 West just west of the Mt. Zion Church. Tippecanoe County Historical Association. Dedicated by Trail of Death 1988 commemorative caravan.

Illinois

1. Danville: metal plaque on boulder shaped like a tomahawk erected 1990 by Society of Indian Lore. Located in Ellsworth Park.
2. Homer, called Davis Point in 183 Trail of Death diary: metal plaque on boulder beside farm driveway on 1250N (Catlin-Homer Road) 1/10 miles east of 250E, 3.6 miles east of Homer. Erected 1991 by Boy Scout Andy Chase as Eagle Scout project.
3. Sidney: metal plaque on boulder in park in Dunlap Woods Park on Dunlap Woods Street north of East Main Street. Erected in 1991 by Boy Scout Andy Chase as Eagle project.
4. Monticello (Pyatt's Point in 1938 diary): wooden sign erected in 1988 by Boy Scout Daniel Valentine for Eagle award. Located on west 100 block of Bridge Street. Dedicated by Trail of Death 1988 commemorative caravan.

Missouri

1. Paris: metal plaque on cement flat on ground by Monroe County courthouse, erected 1988, dedicated by 150th commemorative caravan. Paid for by Lee and Vesta Boyland as donation.

Kansas

1. Centerville, St. Mary's Sugar Creek Mission, Linn County: wooden sign erected in 1988 for 150th anniversary, dedicated by commemorative caravan. This is a 450 acre Catholic retreat, the St. Phillippine Duchesne Memorial Park. This was the end of the Trial of Death, where the Potawatomi lived for the next 10 years. Sister Phillippine Duchesne helped the Potawatomi, and became known as "she who prays always," was cannonized in 1988. A big circular altar and tall metal cross make a huge shrine to the saint.

A big Trail of Death historical marker, a wall of field stones, was constructed in 1989 by Bob White and other Catholics at this Memorial Park. In the wall are set sic wooden plaques containing the Trail of Death diary, donated by Indian Awareness Center of Fulton County (Indiana).

They also erected seven crosses and sign with the names of all the Potawatomi who died at this mission 1837-1849. (Other Potawatomi were removed from Indian in 1837 and taken here.)

The memorial park is located 20 miles south of Osawatomi, Kansas. Father Robert Pool of St. Phillip Neri Catholic Church, Osawatomi, is in charge of these memorial projects.

Two more historical markers are in the works, one at Catlin, Ill., and in Warren County, Ind. They will probably be dedicated in 1992.

Scout took on project because 'nobody else was doing it'

(From *The Chamkpaign-Urbana, Ill., News-Gazette*, Oct. 6, 1992)
By Paul Wood

It was a hot September when 850 Potawatomis marched through the prairies of Catlin and Sadorus and Monticello, with no trees to cut the sun. By the time they had walked to Missouri, where it was snowing, an untold number had been buried in unmarked graves across Illinois.

The 1838 Trail of Death will be memorialized 150 years after the grim facts today when a Sidney Eagle Scout, a local historian and a descendant of the Potawatomi marchers gather near Fairmount and in Sidney to erect monuments.

"Nobody else was doing it, so I took on the project," says Andy Chase, a Unity High School freshman and Eagle Scout who raised $1,400 for the two markers.

The first dedication will take place at 2 p.m. at the Darren Markel farm north and west of Fairmount on the Homer-Catlin Road, and the second at 3:30 p.m. in Sidney's Dunlap Woods Mini-Park.

A Potawatomi storyteller will sign prayers at the ceremonies, and Arthur resident George Godfrey hopes at least one Potawatomi from the ancestral home in Oklahoma will be able to make the trip.

Godfrey was Chase's biggest help in tracking down Trail history, the Scout says. An insect expert at the Illinois Natural History Survey, Godfrey grew up in Oklahoma learning tribal lore and listening to family stories. His great-great grandmother, whose Potawatomi name was Watchekee, is the woman for whom the city of Watseka is named.

Godfrey has found fairly complete itineraries for the Trail of Death in old newspapers and pioneer journals. The



Organizers of the memorials included, from left, Kathryn Rowand (descendant of the Davis family), Homer, IL; Andy Chase, Sidney, IL; and Godfrey. Chase raised funds and installed the memorials as his Eagle Scout project. He presented Rowand with a copy of Edmunds' Potawatomis: Keepers of the Fire and Godfrey with a bronze eagle sculpture for their assistance. Chase is wearing a finger-woven belt made and given to him by Godfrey.

Potawatomi, who had long lived in Michigan and northern Indians, were rounded up in churches in Fulton County, Ind., and forced to walk to eastern Kansas from Sept. 4 to Nov. 4, 1838.

It was a time when the federal government was enacting policy of moving westward those Native Americans who were not — like the Illini — already dead of smallpox and other infections brought by Europeans.

Though 850 were rounded up for the Trail of Death, it's less clear how many made it to Kansas.

Journals kept by the soldiers who escorted them are nothing if not curt about the people in their care. Typhoid and possibly malaria was hardest on children: "A child died since we came into camp," one entry read. "Two deaths took place this evening," another says. "Two small children died along the road." "While on the march, a child died on horseback."

"There is so much sorrow for the very young and the very old," Godfrey says. "The ones who were healthy tended to come through (the Trail of Death) fairly well."

The alternative for the Potawatomi, according to Natalia Belting, emerita professor of history at the University of Illinois, was to watch their homes and villages burned. At gunpoint, the marchers followed the will of soldiers, and took last rites from a Roman Catholic priest sent along with them.

Around Danville, Godfrey says based on a journal kept in Fort Wayne, Ind., the pony soldiers started see the Potawatomi as people and began treating them better. Three scouts sent west from Danville looked for trails that would keep the marchers close to water.

Eventually, pioneers brought food to the ill-equipped marchers, and by the time the Potawatomi reached Jacksonville, they were greeted by the surreal sight of a welcoming brass band, and a parade, Godfrey says.

They made stops about every 15 miles through central Illinois. From Sept. 17 to Sept. 19, the Potawatomi stayed at Sandusky's Point between Catlin and the Salt Fork of the Vermilion river. The next day, they were at Davis Point, 3½ miles east of Homer and 1½ miles west of Fairmount.

In formation on Davis' Point — named because the Davis grove of trees looked like an island on the sea of grass — has been traced largely through the efforts of Homer resident Kathryn Rowand, whose maiden name is Davis.

Rowand, who is studying genealogy, identified the Trail of Death stop as Davis' Point based on records in the Vermilion County Historical Society, which say the stop had a stream, three burial places, a point of woods extending from the prairie and was 10 miles from Catlin.

"Land descriptions being what they are, all you have to do it look up the plats," she says. Henry Davis, who owned the land in 1838, is remembered in a sign on a corn crib at the Markel farm. The crib is on the sight of Henry's barn, destroyed by a tornado about 1922.

At Davis' Point, the trail went to Sidney, then a small settlement. Godfrey says their camp may have been within the present city limits.

"From all the arrowheads around here," says Barb Morse, who has lived in the Dunlap Woods subdivision, site of the new marker, since the 1960s, "You know there were some Indians on the river."

The Potawatomis on the Trail of Death were probably not carrying bows and arrows, though, Chase says.

From there the trail went to Sadorus' Grove, now simply Sadorus, then to Pyatt's Point, now Monticello, and so on to Kansas.

"It seemed to settle down into showing some respect for human beings." Godfrey says. "Now, what Andy's done, that's a fine remembrance. It says a lot that he was able to get two of them erected."

NATIONAL NEWS

Supreme Court allows tax on fee-patent lands

The U.S. Supreme Court, rejecting decades of federal policy, ruled Jan. 14 to allow state property taxes on individually owned reservation land.

County of Yakima vs. Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation is the latest in a series of decisions handed down by the nation's highest court to adversely impact on Indian tribes.

Justice Antonin Scalia wrote fro an 8-1 majority that a minor provision of the 1887 General Allotment Act is still valid and authorizes Yakima County to impose a property tax on privately owned Indian land on the Yakima reservation.

"Yakima is the latest in a series of cases in which the Supreme Court distorts the history of Indian law and policy by selectively focusing upon 19th century statues and policies while ignoring significant legal modifications that occurred between the 1930s and 1990s." said Rennard Strickland, professor of law and director of the American Indian Law and Policy Center at the University of Oklahoma.

"The Court is trying to reinstate doctrines that were repudiated by Congress soon after they were enacted. The Court is guilty of misreading history very badly," he said.

In 1987, Yakima County proceeded to foreclose on properties in the county for unpaid property and excise taxes, including several reservation parcels in which the tribe or tribal members had an interest.

The Yakima Nation contended that federal law prohibited these taxes on these lands and the U.S. District Court awarded judgement to the tribe. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit Court agreed that the excise tax was impermissible but held that the property tax would be invalid only if it would have a "demonstrably serious impact on the political integrity, economic security, or the health and welfare of the tribe"—the standard set by the Supreme Court's *Montana* and *Brendale* decisions.

On the issue of whether the county could impose an excise tax on the sale of such lands, however, the court unanimously agreed to are such taxation. There is no explicit statutory authority to enforce an excise tax, the high court said.

"The excise tax remains a tax upon the Indian's activity of selling the land, and thus is void ... according to the opinion.

Patrice Kunesh, Native American Rights Fund staff attorney, said she was pleased that the court kept the decision confined to lands under the Allotment Act and upheld the invalidity of the excise tax. She called the decision "somewhat of a victory in that respect."

In other cases, tribes could use the language to infer that any "activity" on the land would be exempt from county taxes, she said.

The General Allotment Act of 1887, also known as the Dawes Act, delegated authority to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to allot parcels of tribal land to individual Indians to further Congress' goal of assimilation. The measure provided that the parcels be held in trust by the federal government for 25 years or longer and be subject to state criminal and civil jurisdiction.

A subsequent amendment, called the Burke Act, decreed that state jurisdiction would become effective at the expiration of the trust period and another small provision gave "competent" allottees full title prior to the trust expiration.

This provision, on which the court based its decision, specified that "all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land shall be removed."

This, the court wrote, contains "the unmistakably clear expression of intent that is necessary to authorize state taxation of Indian lands."

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that state taxation of reservation Indians is barred by federal law unless Congress specifically authorizes it.

The court rejected the tribe's arguments that the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 repealed the Allotment Act when Congress halted further allotments, extended the trust period indefinitely, and returned to the principles of tribal self-determination and self-governance.

The court also rejected the tribe's claim that federal law and policy and subsequent court decisions, particularly the 1976 *Moe* decision, invalidates the Allotment Act provision. In *Moe*, the state of Montana also relied on the Allotment act to justify cigarette and personal property taxes. The court held in this case that the state did not have plenary taxing authority over owners of allotted Indian land or other tribal members.

" ... these policy objections do not belong in this forum," and tribes "must make that argument to Congress," wrote Justice Scalia.

Justice Harry Blackmun blasted the majority opinion in a strong dissent.

"I have wandered the maze of Indian statues and case law tracing back 100 years. Unlike the Court, however, I am unable to find an 'unmistakably clear' intent of Congress to allow the states to tax Indian-owned fee-patented lands," he wrote.

The Court " ... dramatically devalues the long-standing federal law and policy intended to preserve the integrity of our Nation's Indian tribes," he asserted.

Justice Blackmun chided the Court for finding the "unmistakably clear Congressional intent" standard in an "irrelevant statutory section" that only applies to specific allotted land.

"This Court should direct its attention not to the intent of the Congress that passed the Dawes Act, but rather to the intent of the Congress that repudiated the Dawes Act," he wrote.

"Finally, the majority platitudinously suggests that the Yakima 'must make their policy argument to Congress.' I am less confident than my colleagues that the 31 Yakima Indian families likely to be rendered landless and homeless by today's decisions are well-positioned to lobby for change in the vast corridors of Congress," Justice Blackmun declared.

Kansas' Finney signs a Kickapoo compact

(The Lokota Times January 21, 1992)

TOPEKA, Kan. — In a surprise move, Gov. Joan Finney signed a gambling compact with the Kickapoo nation here Thursday, setting off sparks of controversy in the state.

For the Kickapoo and city officials from a neighboring town, it was a victory for tribal sovereignty and economic development.

"This will give us a fighting chance to become self-sufficient," said Steve Cadue, tribal chairman.

"We're all for it," said Jim Scherer, mayor of Hiawatha.

But to some Kansas legislators, Attorney General Bob Stephan and an anti-gambling roup in Hiawatha, the governor's move was unacceptable.

About 30 members of People Against Gambling (PAG) demonstrated outside the Legislature Friday and Mr. Stephan threatened to raid the proposed casino if it went into operation without prior approval by the Legislature.

To the Kickapoo, the controversy was predictable.

"Kansas is making a statement to Indian country," John Thomas, a member of the Kickapoo tribal council, said last week. "This is 1992, the Year of the Indian, and the attorney general issues his first opinion of the year against Indian people, against Indian progress, against the Indian Gaming Act. He is trying to abolish the ways and means of an Indian tribe to become independent and self-sufficient. It's racist."

But the history-making support that Gov. Finney has given to tribal sovereignty ever. since she took office last year could win the day, Chairman Cadue said.

The governor has vowed to veto any anti-gaming legislation passed by the Legislature, he said. "Her history shows that she has honored and recognized tribal treaties and Indian self-government at every opportunity. That's what I base my faith on."

Two other Kansas tribes, the Potawatomi and the Sac and Fox, also have indicated an interest in developing casinos.

The gaming compact signed by the governor last week gives the Kickapoo permission to set up Class III gambling on the reservation, establishes a tribal gaming agency and provides for reimbursement to the state of expenses—like increased police protection—incurred in Brown County as a result of casino activity.

As the executive officer of the state, Gov. Finney said she has the authority to sign the compact with the tribe without asking prior approval of the Legislature.

It was a state to sovereignty nation agreement, Gov. Finney said. "I have acted in accordance with the Federal Gaming Act and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kansas," she said.

And, although some Kansas legislators and Mr. Stephan might disagree with her move, all ambling compacts in other states have been signed by the governor, said Lance Burr, Kickapoo attorney general.

"We're not unique," Mr. Burr said. "The precedent has been set already." he said the response of Mr. Stephan and a few Kansas legislators was typical of the type of racism that has faced Kansas tribes.

"It's been this way ever since 1854," Mr. Burr said. "Every time the Indian rises up and try to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, there's a movement to stop them."

Mr. Cadue, who has led the fight for state recognition of tribal sovereignty here, said the casino will provide badly needed economic development in the county as well as on the reservation.

The tribe is planning to build a first class casino complex on 400 acres just outside the city of Hiawatha, he said. A 100-room motel and restaurant, a casino hall, a golf course and a recreational vehicle park is planned.

However, the tribe will renovate its bingo hall this month and open it as a temporary casino pending construction on the complex.

The business will provide hundreds of jobs in this rural area as well as spur the growth of countless local businesses, chairman Cadue said, pointing to local non-Indian support for the project.

Hiawatha's mayor said he was delighted the compact has been signed.

Mr. Scherer and other city and county officials attended the meeting with the governor last week to show local support for the project.

"Most of us look at it as an industry and not a gaming facility," Mr. Scherer said. "We need progress or we're going to die out here."

Brown County has had its population halved in the last 30 years, down from 22,000 to 11,000, because of few economic opportunities, he said. "This will benefit everyone, not just the Indians."

Chairman Cadue said he expects the compact to be approved by the secretary of interior, and casino gambling to start up on the reservation as early as March.

On the other hand, he said he did not know if Mr. Stephan or the legislature would follow thorough and try to block the casino.

"If that's another fight, well, it's another fight," he concluded.

Financial aid information available for minority students

Garrett Park Press has a new series of booklets concerning financial aid for minority students.

Among the fields covered are business and law, education, engineering and science, health fields and journalism and mass communications. Each contains 60 to 70 pages and includes information on financial aid programs that have been developed to help minority students and associations or organizations that offer aid and resources for additional information.

The cost is $4 each, $20 for a set of six and $2.50 each in orders of 100 or more.

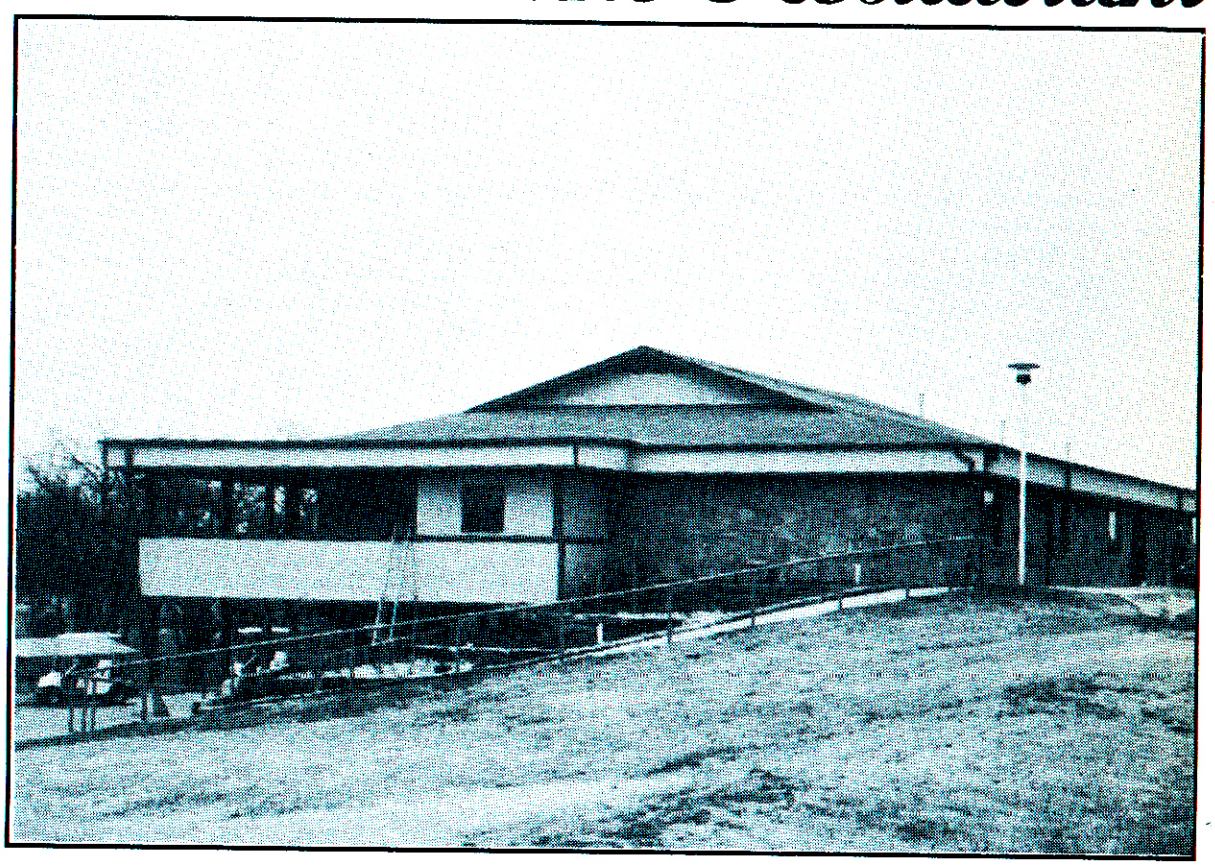
To order Financial Aid for Minorities in Journalism and Mass Communications (ISBN 0-912048-56-5), write: Garrett Park Press, PO Box 190F, Garrett Park, MD 20896.

Putting On The Finishing Touches . . .

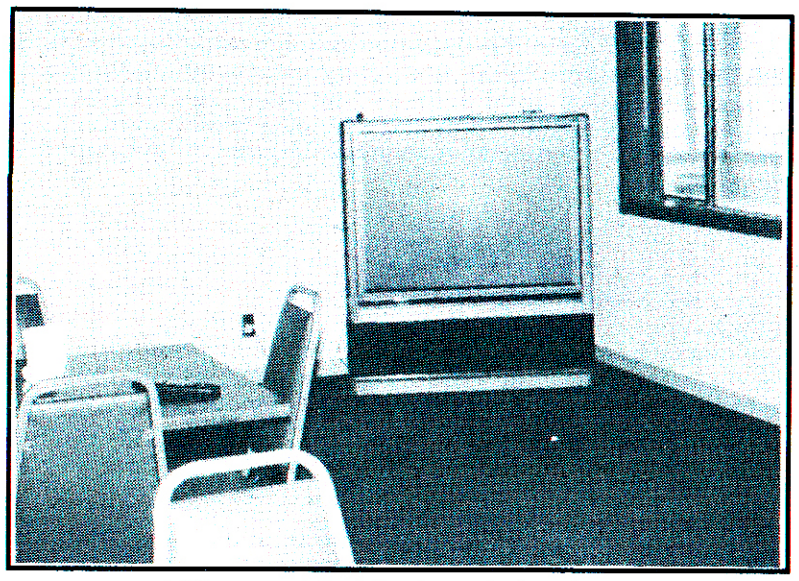
. . .at Fire Lake Restaurant



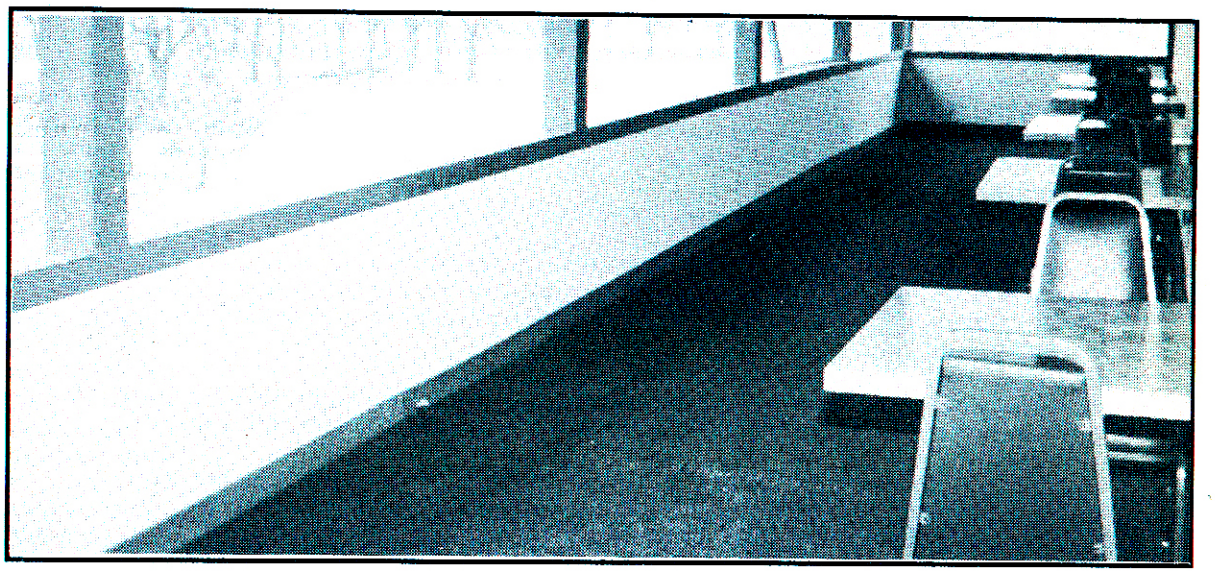
A painter touches up the trim outside



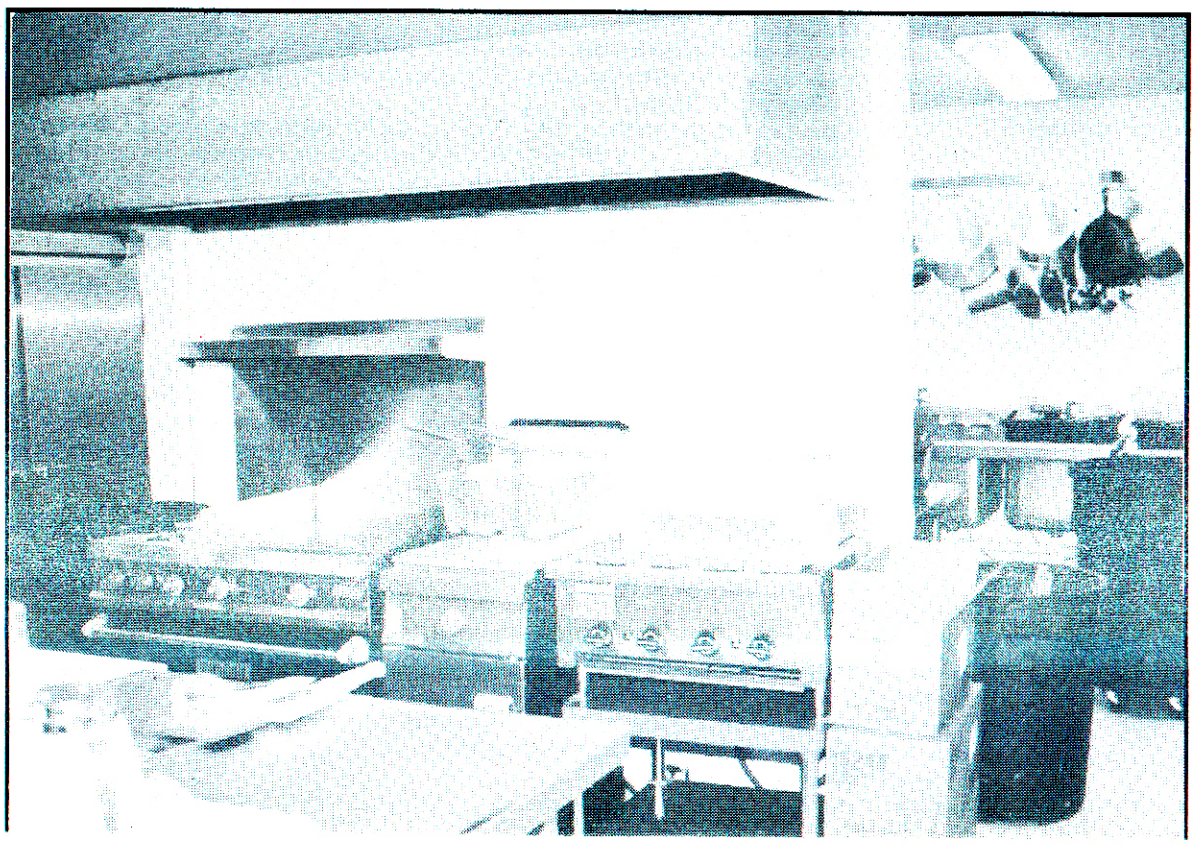
When completed, the exterior will include a canopy and lighting all the way to Gordon Cooper Drive



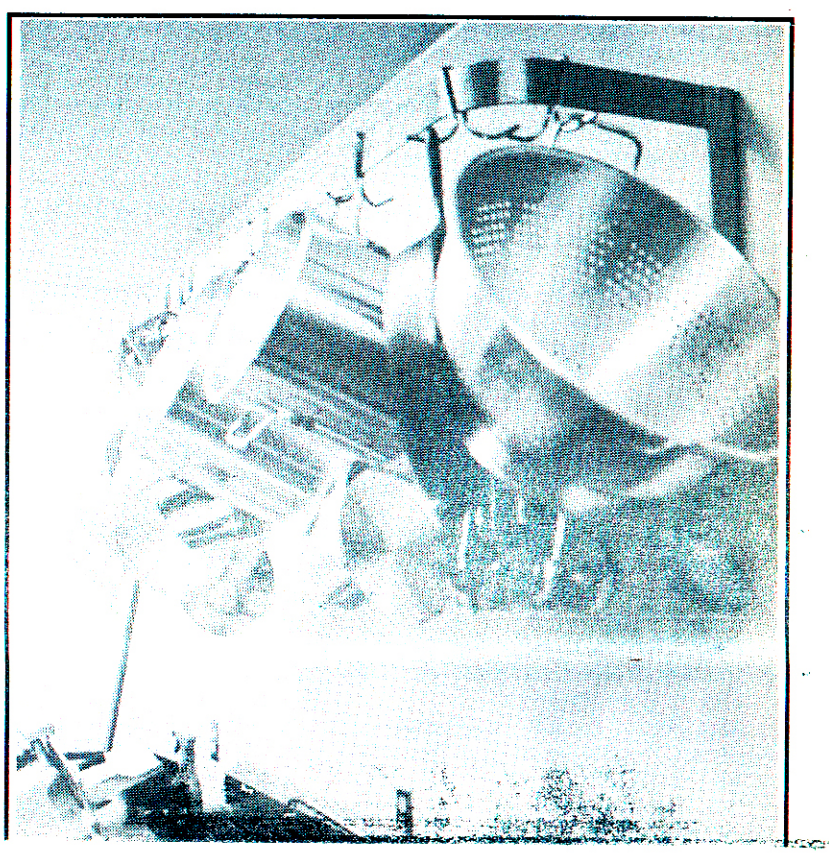
A big screen television is ready for viewers



Tables and chairs on the deck overlooking the golf course await diners



A full kitchen is ready to prepare quick breakfasts and lunches as well as fine dinners



Gleaming pots and pans are ready for the stove

Text Of The 1992 Election Ordinance

(Editor's Note: This is the current version of the tribal Election Ordinance, as amended at a recent Business Committee meeting. It is reprinted here with the changes for the information of both candidates and voters interested in the upcoming tribal election.)

1992 ELECTION ORDINANCE OF THE CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIAN TRIBE

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIAN TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA:

ARTICLE I
CITATION AND PURPOSE

S1-101: Citation

This enactment may be cited as the 1990 Election Ordinance of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribe.

S1-102: Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to repeal the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe Election Ordinance of 1983 and to establish the rules and procedures for conducting elections authorized in Article 12, Section 1 of the Tribal Constitution.

ARTICLE II
WORDS AND PHRASES

S2-101: Definitions

The following definitions shall control the meanings of the following terms:

a. "Tribal Court" shall mean the Potawatomi Tribal Court sitting at the Potawatomi Tribal complex in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

b. "General Council Resolution" shall mean the official document, and its adoption by the Business Committee, by which the General Council acts on behalf of its membership under the authority reserved to it by the Tribal Constitution.

c. "Tribe" and all derivatives thereof (e.g. "tribal") shall mean the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe.

S2-102: Time Periods

Unless otherwise provided herein, all of the time periods established herein for filing, challenges, contests, or appeals are jurisdictional and cannot be waived.

ARTICLE III
ELECTION COMMITTEE

S3-101: Creation

An Election Committee is hereby created and established having the duties and powers hereinafter set forth. The Election Committee shall conduct all elections and referendum votes in accordance with the Tribal Constitution, Tribal By-Laws, and with this ordinance.

S3-102: Composition

The Election Committee shall consist of five person: a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and a Marshal.

S3-102: Appointment

The Business Committee shall appoint the members of the Election Committee and designate the Chairman of the Committee:

a. Not later than one hundred fifty (150) days prior to an election.

b. By resolution in substantially as set forth in Appendix Form 1. (Resolution Format)

c. If a vacancy occurs on the Election Committee, the Business Committee shall fill the vacancy within five (5) days.

S3-104: Oath

Prior to entering into the duties of office, each Election Committee member shall take the following oath of office to be administered by a member of the Business Committee or a Tribal Court Judge:

I, , do hereby solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and laws of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribe, and will cause the elections of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe to be conducted fairly, impartially, and in accordance with the laws of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian tribe, so help me God.

S3-105: Officer Selection

The Business Committee shall select from among the Election Committee members, a Chairman. A Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and a Marshal shall be selected by the Election Committee, who shall certify in writing to the Business Committee the names of the persons so selected.

S3-106: Sub-Appointments

The Election Committee may appoint such observers, clerks, counters, marshals, and alternates, as necessary to conduct the election and shall certify such appointments in writing to the Business Committee.

S3-107: Filing Certifications

Copies of all certified appointments and sub-appointments shall be filed in the tribal secretary's office and be open for public inspection.

S3-108: Eligibility

No person may be appointed to the Election Committee unless eligible and qualified.

a. A person is eligible if:

1. A member of the Tribe.
2. 21 years of age or older.

b. A person is not qualified for appointment if:

1. Under any court-ordered guardianship due to mental incapacity,
2. The natural or adopted brother, sister, parent, child, or spouse to a current candidate,
3. A current candidate for election to any tribal office to be decided by that election,
4. Ever convicted of a felony,
5. Ever convicted of a non-felonious crime involving the election laws of the tribe, or
6. Ever found civilly or criminally liable for breaching a fiduciary or contractual duty to the tribe.

S3-109: Term

Each Election Committee member shall serve from appointment until the election results for all election offices have been certified.

S3-110: Compensation

Members of the Election Committee are to receive only such compensation, traveling expenses, or stipend, as may be authorized by the Business Committee.

S3-111: Records

The Election Committee shall maintain complete and accurate minutes of meetings and retain all documents pertaining to an election. These records shall be filed in the tribal Secretary's office within forty-eight (48) hours after each meeting and shall be open for public inspection during normal office hours at the Potawatomi Tribal Complex.

S3-112: Duties

Each Election Committee member has the duty to become thoroughly familiar with this ordinance and the Tribal Constitution and By-Laws, to see that these laws are rigorously followed, and to immediately document and report any violations to the marshal or other law enforcement personnel. In addition:

a. Chairman: The Chairman shall be the presiding member and responsible for the overall activities of the Election Committee, including safekeeping of the ballots and ballot box (s).

b. Vice-Chairman: The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman, preside in his absence and assist in the conduct of the election.

c. Secretary: The Secretary shall record and maintain accurate minutes of meetings and records pertaining to an election. The Secretary shall verify the authenticity of these records and be responsible for providing all Election Committee certifications except where otherwise provided herein after each Election Committee meeting. All records shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Tribe within two (2) working days after each meeting.

d. Assistant Secretary: The Assistant Secretary shall assist the Secretary and serve in the Secretary's absence, and assist in the conduct of the elections.

3. Clerks: The Clerks shall assist in the conduct of the elections, and shall check off the voters on the list of qualified voters. Each clerk shall keep a separate record of the members voting which shall be cross-checked frequently by the Chairman or his designate, to insure accuracy.

f. Marshal: The Marshal shall maintain order at the polls, and enforce the election laws. The Marshal shall have these powers from the time the polls open until the declaration of all election results are final.

S3-113: Procedure

The Election Committee acts only by majority vote of a quorum at a properly called and noticed meeting.

a. Quorum. A quorum of the Election Committee shall consist of any three members.

b. Meeting. Meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman, or by request of a majority of the Election Committee and shall notify the Secretary-Treasurer of the tribe two (2) working days prior to the meeting. In the event the Chairman fails to call a meeting as requested, the other members of the Election Committee who request a meeting may convene one upon prior registered mail notification to all members of the Election committee and Secretary-Treasurer of the Tribe. The Secretary-Treasurer of the tribe shall receive prior notice of all meetings.

c. Where. All meetings shall be at the tribal office unless notice of the place and time of the meeting is conspicuously posted in the tribal office at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting.

S3-114: Rules

The Election Committee shall have the authority to recommend such rules, not inconsistent with this Ordinance, as may be necessary and proper for the conduct of tribal elections. Such rules shall be approved by the Business Committee. Copies should also be posted in prominent places in the tribal offices and such other places as the Election Committee may deem advisable. A copy of the rules should be promptly delivered to the tribal newsletter for publication.

ARTICLE IV
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

S4-101: Election Days

All tribal elections and referendum votes, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall be held on a Saturday. Regular elections of members of the Business Committee and Grievance committee shall be held on the last Saturday in June of each election year. All other required tribal elections or referendum voted shall be held upon call of the Business Committee or the Election Committee as provided by the tribal Constitution and By-Laws.

S4-102: Forms

The forms contained in the Appendix of Forms are sufficient under this ordinance and are intended to indicate the simplicity and brevity of statement which this ordinance contemplates. Except as provided herein, all forms needed for tribal elections and referendum votes shall be prescribed and provided by the Election Committee. The Tribe shall be responsible for the cost of producing all forms.

S4-103: Instructions to Voters

Instructions to voters describing the manner of casting one's vote shall be posted as the polling place and issued upon request to all eligible voters with a ballot.

S4-104: Public Information

The Election Committee shall widely disseminate to the tribe information about the dates and times of election, locations of polling places and other election-related data. The Election Committee is authorized to publish in the tribal newsletter and in other newsprint media names of candidates, election dates, polling places, election results, and other information as necessary to discharge its duties.

S4-105: Polling Place

Polling places shall be designated for each election on the tribal grounds, and for an absentee ballot mailing address.

S4-106: Ballot Box

Locked empty ballot box(s) shall be provided and shown at the polling places prior to voting. Each ballot box shall be constructed of substantial material and shall be equipped with a lock so that the keys of one lock will not unlock others. Each box shall be equipped with a slot or opening in the top through which a ballot may be inserted, but so the box must be unlocked before the ballots can be removed.

S4-107: Access to Ballots

The Election Committee Chairman and Secretary shall retain ballot box keys in their custody until all election results are finally certified. Only those authorized by this ordinance shall have access to the ballot boxes at specific times designated by the Election Committee.

S4-108: Voting Booths

At least two voting booths shall be provided at the polling place. The booths shall be constructed with a counter shelf so that:

a. No more than one person is in the booth, and

b. Voters can mark their ballots in secrecy.

S4-109: Poll Watchers

Each candidate may designate in writing one person, not a candidate, to watch the

Continued, next page

The 1992 Election Ordinance — from previous page

activities at the polls. Such designation must be presented to Election Committee Officials one week prior to the election. Poll watchers may not interfere in any way with the conduct of the election, but may observe only. Any poll watcher interfering with the election or attempting to electioneer in any way may be ejected from the poll area by a marshal or law enforcement officer.

S4-110: Electioneering and Loitering

No person shall be allowed to electioneer inside or within one hundred (100) feet of the polling place where and when the election is in progress. Neither will any loitering be permitted in the polling places during voting hours. Election officials at the polling place have the duty to obtain such assistance as may be required to maintain order about the building during the progress of the election.

S4-111: Voter Conduct

No intoxicated person will be permitted in the polling place. No person will be permitted to conduct himself in such a manner which may interfere with the election progress. No person shall engage in any activity which serves as a detriment to the election progress or which inhibits the rights of another to vote.

S4-112: Anonymous Election Material

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership, organization, or association to write, print, post, or distribute or cause to be written, printed, posted or distributed a statement, circular, poster, advertisement which is designed to influence the voters on the nomination or election of a candidate or to influence the voters on any constitutional or statutory amendment or on any other issued in a Potawatomi tribal election, or to influence the vote of any member of the Business Committee or Tribal Council, unless there appears in a conspicuous place upon such circular, poster or advertisement, either the name and address of the person, if an individual, or the name and address of the president, chairman, or secretary, of the two officers of the organization, if an organization. Persons violating this act shall be guilty of a crime punishable by the maximum incarceration and fine allowed by law.

S4-113: Application

The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any matter published in any newspaper, magazine, or journal recognized and circulating as such, which matter is published upon its own responsibility and for which it shall not charge or receive any compensation whatsoever, nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any publication issued by any legally-constituted election officials in the performance of their duties. For purposes of this provision only, a newspaper, magazine or journal is a publication which is published at intervals of either one month or less, on a continuous basis, and has been so published on said continuous basis for the six months prior to the date when ballots can first be requested by tribal members for elections of Business Committee members at the General Council. The newspaper, magazine or journal must also bear the address of the business office where the publisher or legal representative is located.

S4-114: Public Disclosure of Campaign Contributions

Each candidate for elective offices in the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe shall file a public disclosure statement that identifies all persons, corporations, groups, etc., contributing in excess of $50.00 to that individual's campaign. This disclosure must be made to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Tribe no later than four (4) weeks after the day of the election. If no contribution has been received, a statement must be filed so stating. Failure to file a public disclosure under this section is punishable by a fine of $500.00 and possible disqualification from the election if the individual falsifies or refuses to file the required reports.

ARTICLE V
CHAPTER ONE
ELIGIBLE VOTERS

S5-101: Eligibility

Every tribal member 18 years of age and older in accordance with Article 5, Section 1 of the tribal Constitution shall be eligible and entitled to vote in all tribal elections.

S5-102: Voter Lists

The tribal secretary shall have the duty to compile from the tribal membership rolls a voter list of all persons who will be eligible voters on the date scheduled for the election and shall certify the voter list and:

a. Present a certified copy to the Election Committee no later than ninety (90) days prior to the election (if possible).

b. Maintain at least one certified copy in the tribal office for public inspection during regular business hours no later than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the election.

c. Maintain at least one certified copy at each polling place on election day to check the eligibility of those presenting themselves to vote.

CHAPTER TWO
CHALLENGES

S5-201: Who May Challenge

Any person may challenge the eligibility of anyone whose name appears on the voter list, or may apply to have his name added to the voter list.

S5-202: How To Challenge

A voter list challenge is initiated by filing a written petition with the Election Committee. No special form of petition shall be required although the petition shall:

a. Clearly indicate the substance of the challenge,
b. Specify the name, or names challenged,
c. Set forth the relief requested,
1. To add a name, or
2. To delete a name, and
d. Include supporting evidence.

S5-203: Time For Challenge

A challenge must be initiated no later than ten (10) days after the Tribal Secretary deposits the certified voter list in the tribal office.

S5-204: Decision

The Election Committee should render a decision on a challenge within ten (10) days of filing. Failure to timely act will be considered a denial of the challenge.

S5-205: Appeal

Any party aggrieved by the action or inaction of the Election Committee may thereafter appeal to Tribal Court.

S5-206: Appeal Time

An appeal must be filed within two (2) days of the de facto or de jure decision by the Election Committee.

S5-207: Appe[illegible] Parties

The individual m[illegible]bers of the Election Committee and Business committee shall not be named as defendants in an appeal. The tribal attorney shall represent the Election Committee and/or Business Committee and the court shall expedite such cases so as to reach a final decision prior to election day. No election shall be postponed because of a pending voter list challenge.

ARTICLE VI
CANDIDATES

S6-101: Eligibility To File

In order to file for any office, a candidate must be eligible and qualified:

a. A person is eligible if:
1. Twenty-one (21) years of age or older,
2. A member of the Tribe, and
3. Physically residing within Pottawatomie, Seminole, Pontotoc, McClain, Oklahoma, Lincoln, Cleveland and Okfuskee counties of Oklahoma.

b. A person is not qualified if:
1. Ever convicted of a felony,
2. Ever found civilly or criminally liable for a breach of fiduciary duty to the Tribe, or
3. Ever impeached or recalled by the Tribe.

S6-102: Ballot Eligibility

To be eligible to seek election and be placed on the ballot, a person must timely file for that office.

S6-103: Filed Candidate

To be a filed candidate, one must:

a. Be eligible to file,
b. Timely file a declaration of candidacy with:
1. The Tribal Secretary-Treasurer or his designate, and
2. The Election Committee or their designate.
c. Timely pay a filing fee of one-hundred and fifty dollars (150.00) upon filing by cashier's check, which is refundable if the candidate is declared ineligible or withdraws.

S6-104: Filing Period

A candidate must file during regular business hours 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. no earlier than ninety (90) and no later than eighty-seven (87) days prior to the date of the election. The filing period is for a total of three working days.

S6-105: Form Of Declaration

Although no particular form is required, the declaration of candidacy must be by affidavit and contain sufficient information for the Election Committee to determine that the candidate is eligible to file, is seeking a particular office and has complied with this ordinance. The declaration should be substantially as shown in Appendix Form 2.

S6-106: Nicknames

Each candidate may specify one (1) nickname to be placed on the ballot alongside the candidate's true name. No nicknames may be used if identical or substantially similar to the name or nickname of another candidate. Should a dispute over the use of a name arise, the Election Committee's decision shall be final unappealable. To specify a nickname, a candidate must affirm in the declaration of candidacy that:

a. The candidate is known by the nickname, and
b. The nickname is not being used for any other purpose than to accurately identify the candidate.

S6-107: Acceptance

The Election Committee shall accept any filing by a person which, on its face, appears valid; that is, shows the candidate filing is eligible, qualified and has timely filed, and tendered the filing fee. Acceptance shall entitle the candidate to have his name appear on the ballot unless the candidate withdraws as hereinafter set forth or unless a contest to his candidacy is sustained in the manner hereinafter described.

S6-108: Certification Of Slate

As soon as practicable after the filing period closes, the Election Committee shall file a written certification of the slate of candidates for the election with the Tribal Secretary.

The certification shall also indicate all filings not accepted and the reasons for non-acceptance.

S6-109: Use of Tribal Newspaper

After filing closes, the tribal newspaper will provide an equal amount of free space in the next edition for all candidates appearing on the certified slate. The purpose of allowing the free space is to allow the candidates to identify themselves to the voters. All other space in the tribal newspaper shall be available to candidates on a fee basis established by the Business Committee to reflect publication and distribution cost only.

HowNiKan Editor shall have final approval on contents of free and paid advertisements and shall review their contents for libel, slander, and inaccuracy of facts with the tribal attorney. Deadlines for receiving advertisement copy are set by editor and published in the newspaper.

S6-110: Filing For More Than One Office Prohibited

No person shall be a candidate for more than one office during any one election, nor may a tribal office holder seek another office except when the office holder's term expires contemporaneously with the election. Each candidate must specify which office is being sought; Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, Councilman 1, Councilman 2, Grievance Committee 1, Grievance Committee 2, Grievance Committee 3.

CHAPTER TWO
WITHDRAWALS

S6-201: Withdrawals

Any candidate for office may withdraw a declaration of candidacy by filing a written notice of withdrawal with the Election Committee at any time not less than sixty (60) days prior to the election. The withdrawal notice shall contain the candidate's name, the office sought, and shall be notarized or sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths. A timely withdrawal is final.

S6-202: Procedure On Withdrawal

If a candidate withdraws, the Election Committee shall post notices to that effect at all polling places and within the voting booths, and may line through or otherwise obliterate the candidate's name from the ballots. Any votes cast for a withdrawn candidate shall be rejected.

CHAPTER THREE
CHALLENGES

S6-301: Kinds

The certified slate may be challenged either because a candidacy was allegedly wrongfully certified or because a person's attempted filing was allegedly wrongfully rejected

Continued, next page

The 1992 Election Ordinance — from previous page

S6-302: Who May Challenge
Any candidate may challenge the eligibility of any other candidate for the same office. If only one candidate has filed for an office, any person on the voter list may challenge the eligibility of that candidate.
Only the person whose filing is not accepted may challenge the non-acceptance.
S6-303: How To Challenge
A challenge must be initiated by filing a written petition with the Election Committee. Each petition shall state with particularity the reasons for the challenge.
S6-304: Hearing
Upon receiving a candidacy challenge, the Election Committee shall immediately deliver copies to the challenged candidate and all other candidates for that office. A hearing on the challenge must be held within five (5) days of receipt of challenge. The Election Committee must render a decision on the challenge within seventy-two (72) hours of commencing a hearing. No formal pleadings are required. The Election Committee may subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath. The challenger has the burden of proof.

CHAPTER FOUR
APPEAL

S6-401: Appeal
Any proper party to a candidacy challenge aggrieved by the Election Committee decision may appeal to the Tribal Court.
S6-402: Appeal Time
An appeal must be filed with the Tribal Court on or before the expiration of two (2) business days following announcement of the Election Committee decision.
S6-403: Relief
The appellant shall have the burden of proof. The Tribal Court shall either:
A. Affirm the Election Committee decision.
b. Reverse the Election Committee decision, and, depending upon which is appropriate, add or strike a candidate's name from the slate certification.
S6-404: Time For Decision
The Tribal Court has ten (10) days to act on the appeal preceding election day. Failure of the Tribal Court to render a decision with twenty (20) days is an affirmation of the Election Committee's decision.

ARTICLE VII
BALLOTS

S7-101: Candidate's Names
The name of any candidate for office shall be printed on the official ballot as set forth in the declaration of candidacy without any prefix, suffix, or title. A nickname may be included if properly requested. Position on ballot will be determined by order of filing for a particular office. As soon as the candidates filing period closed and period for challenges expires without a timely challenge, the Election Committee will prepare a ballot. If a candidacy challenge is filed, the ballot will be prepared as soon as the challenge is resolved.
S7-102: Unopposed Candidates
Any candidate who is unopposed for an office shall:
a. Appear on the ballot with the designation "unopposed" printed next to his name, and
b. On election day be deemed elected to that office.
S7-103: Ballot Care
Specific instructions to the voter may be printed at the top of the ballot. Ballots shall not be numbered or show any other lettering or identifiable markings, unless such markings be on a perforated "tear-off" slip to be removed prior to placing the ballot in the ballot box.
a. Only one ballot shall be cast by each eligible voter.
b. A ballot shall be cast only after the voter has signed the poll register unless voting by absentee ballot.
c. Election Committee officials shall account for all "ballots."
d. A ballot shall be issued to each eligible voter by mail or through distribution at the tribal offices by the Election Committee.

ARTICLE VII
ABSENTEE VOTING

S8-101: Eligibility
Any voter can vote by absentee ballot.
S8-102: Application
Requests for absentee ballots may be written, printed or typed and must include the correct mailing address, roll number, and legal signature of the person making the request.
S8-103: When To Apply
Requests to vote an absentee ballot must be made not less than twenty (20) days prior to the election.
S8-104: Receiving Ballot and Absentee Voter List
After final certification of slate the election committee will have ten (10) working days to print ballots. Ballots will be mailed as soon as possible after final certification of slate and upon receipt of an appropriate and timely request. The Election Committee shall maintain an accurate written record ("Absentee Ballot List") of all ballots so issued, including the name, address, roll number, and legal signature of the voter to whom the absentee ballot was issued, and the date of the issue immediately after final certification of the slate at a timely or appropriate request.
S8-105: Voting
Those voting by absentee ballot shall mark their ballots, seal them in an inner envelope, and see that the absentee ballot is timely delivered. Only the outer envelope shall have the voter's name, return address, roll number and legal signature written upon it.
S8-106: Delivering Completed Ballot
Those wishing to vote by absentee ballot must see that their outer envelope with enclosed inner envelope and absentee ballot are delivered to the designated post office box not later than 10:00 a.m. of the last Saturday in June.
S8-107: Handling
All absentee ballots received by the Election Committee shall remain in a locked post office box provided for that purpose in Tecumseh, Oklahoma Post Office until 8:00 a.m. on election day, at which time the Election Committee Chairman, or an election official designated by the Chairman, and at least one other election official shall:
a. Receive the ballots from the post office,
b. Personally transport them to the polling place,
c. Deliver them immediately, still sealed, to the remaining members of the Election Committee.
d. Deposit them unopened in a special locked ballot box.
e. The same procedure shall be followed at 10 a.m., and
f. Tabulate them immediately upon delivery by election officials in the presence of candidates poll watchers.
S8-108: Procedure Mandatory
No absentee ballot will be received at any time or by other means than provided for herein.

ARTICLE IX
CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS
CHAPTER ONE
VOTING

S9-101: Voting Period
The polls shall be opened at each polling place from 7:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. Saturday the day of General Council meeting. Any voter in line at the polling place at 2:00 p.m. but unable to cast a ballot before 2:00 p.m. shall be allowed to cast a vote.
S9-102: Voting
All voting is by secret ballot. Upon being identified as being on the official voters' list and not having previously received a ballot, each prospective voter shall:
a. Be handed an unused ballot by an election official,
b. Sign his name on a voter register, kept for that purpose, to acknowledge receipt of the ballot.
c. Vote in privacy, in a voting booth, by marking the box opposite the name of the candidate supported by the voter.
d. Fold the ballot so the choice cannot be seen by others, and
e. Personally deposit the ballot in the ballot box.
S9-103: Voter Assistance
The election officials may allow a voter to obtain the assistance of any person in casting a vote if the voter is physically unable to cast a ballot and assistance, without previous suggestion, is requested. The Election Committee shall decide whether assistance may be rendered which decision shall be final and unappealable.
S9-104: Marking The Ballot
A ballot shall show only the marking of the voter's choice and shall not show more choices than the election calls for. A person may choose not to vote for any candidate for a particular office. However, if a voter marks a ballot so that the vote is apparently for more than one candidate for a single office or for a candidate not properly listed, or bearing any other such material errors, the ballot will not be counted, but will be marked by official, and retained as hereinafter provided.
S9-105: Mutilated Ballots
If a voter mutilates a ballot or renders the ballot unusable another may be obtained, and the mutilated ballot shall be folded and marked "mutilated" in ink. Each member of the Election Committee on duty at that polling place shall sign below this marking and the mutilated ballot shall be placed in a large envelope marked "Mutilated ballots." The envelope containing all mutilated ballots shall be placed in the ballot box at the end of the voting.
S9-106: Unused Ballots
Ballots unused at the end of the voting shall be tied together, marked "unused" in ink, signed by at least two election officials, and placed in the ballot box at the end of the voting.

CHAPTER TWO
COUNTING THE VOTE

S9-201: The Tally
All election material shall be transported to the counting room. Thereafter, the Election Committee shall:
a. Unlock the ballot box(s).
b. Remove the regular ballots and
c. Tabulate the vote.
S9-202: Verifying The Absentee Ballots
The Election Committee shall count the absentee ballots. Each outer envelope shall be opened, but the inner envelope shall remain unopened at that point. The Chairman shall then determine:
a. Whether the person whose name is signed to the outer envelope and affidavit is a qualified voter.
b. Whether the voter is on the absentee ballot list.
S9-203: Counting Ballots
The Election committee shall count the absentee ballots.
S9-204: Observing Tally
At least two election officials shall view each ballot, and each counter shall keep a separate tally of the votes cast. Each candidate may select a watcher, not a candidate, who shall not interfere with the tally process, but can observe and keep a separate record of the tally of the ballots.
S9-205: Rejection of Ballots
If, during the tallying of the votes, the members of the Election Committee are unable to determine from a ballot the choices of a voter, the ballot shall be rejected. A rejected ballot shall be marked "rejected" in ink. Each members of the Election Committee shall sign his name below this marking. Rejected ballots shall be kept together, and placed in the ballot box at the end of the tally.
S9-206: Certified Abstract
At the close of the tally, the Election Committee members shall:
a. Open the ballot boxes and display the empty box to all persons present to insure that no ballots are contained therein,
b. Determine the total vote cast including the absentee ballots for each candidate for each office,
c. Write down these totals, together with the number of rejected ballots, spoiled ballots, unused ballots and total ballots printed,
d. Sign the written totals as a certified abstract of the election results,
e. Read the certified abstract aloud to the public,
f. Deliver copies of the certified abstract to:
1. The Business Committee
2. The Tribal Court Clerk, and
3. The Election Committee files in the tribal Secretary's Office.
S9-207: Recounts
If the votes cast for two or more candidates (with the highest vote) is tied, or if the highest vote is larger than the next highest vote by less than 10% of the total vote cast for that office

Continued, next page

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the Election Committee shall recount the vote for that office on all the unmutilated, unrejected ballots, rejecting any which it is unable to determine the choice of the voter. The recounts shall continue until two consecutive counts agree, and a new abstract shall then be prepared and read aloud to the public.

S9-208: Request For Recount

Since the Election Ordinance provides for automatic recount of ballots, any request for recount of ballots must list the reasons therefore in writing and be submitted to the Election Committee Chairman, or his designated representative within two (2) working days after the election.

Such request must be accompanied by a non-refundable cashier's check of $250.00 made payable to the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Said check shall be forwarded to the tribal Secretary-Treasurer to be credited against the cost of the recount. The Election Committee shall meet and decide within five (5) days of receipt of the notice whether or not such reasons listed in the request are sufficient to cause a recount of ballots. If no recount is made, the $250.00 is refunded.

S9-209: Run-Off Elections

A candidate for membership on the Business Committee must receive the highest number of votes in order to be elected. If the abstract shows that the highest number of votes cast for two or more candidates for an office is tied, a run-off election shall beheld within sixty (60) days after the general election. The Election Committee shall supervise the run-off election following the same rules and procedures followed in the general election. Subsequent run-off elections may be held in the same manner if necessary. As soon as some candidate has received a higher vote than any other candidate, no further run-off elections will be had.

S9-210: Retention Of Ballots

Upon completion of the election and announcement of the certified abstract, the Election Committee shall lock all ballots and records in the ballot box and deposit the ballot box in the vault of the designated bank, post office, or other secure area as approved by the Election Committee, to be held for safekeeping until final certification of the election results and installation of all officers. Only the Chairman and Secretary of the Election Committee shall have access to these records for a period of five (5) years. The documents will not be available for public viewing in order to preserve the confidentiality of the persons voting in the election. From and after the date of final installation of all elected officials and after the five-year period is completed, the tribal Secretary may remove the election ballots and records, except the final certification of successful candidates, and destroy them.

The final certification of election results entered by the Election Committee shall not be removed but shall be retained as a permanent public record.

S9-211: Election Certification

The Election Committee shall certify the election results for all uncontested offices immediately after the two (2) working day period for filing an election contest expires. If an election office is timely contested, then no certificate of election for contested office shall be issued until, if appropriate, after the election contest is finally decided.

S9-212: Finality

The Election Committee's certification of uncontested election results or the Election Committee's certification of the election results following an election contest provided for herein shall be final unappealable.

ARTICLE X
INSTALLMENT

S10-101: Installment

In order to provide for an orderly transition of power, all newly-elected officers shown on the certificate of election shall be installed immediately following the election.

S10-102: Effect Of Installment

Once an officer is installed, removal is only by impeachment, recall or some other procedure authorized by the tribal constitution or recount certification.

S10-103: Incumbents

Consistent with article 12, section 1 of the Tribal Constitution, the term of an incumbent officer holder shall not expire until installation of his successor.

ARTICLE XI
ELECTION CONTESTS
CHAPTER ONE
ELECTION COMMITTEE REVIEW

S11-101: Who Can Contest

Only a candidate for the disputed office may contest the election results for that office.

S11-102: Grounds

Only two (2) grounds may be asserted for contesting an election. The grounds are that the Election Committee erroneously counted or failed to count ballots, which failures were of such a magnitude that:

a. Either the contestant is entitled to be elected to the office, or

b. It is impossible to determine with mathematical certainty which candidate is entitled to be elected to the office.

S11-103: When To Contest

Any candidate desiring to contest a tribal election for an office must do so within two (2) business days after announcement of the certified abstract of election results.

S11-104: How To Contest

A contest can only be initiated by:

a. Timely filing with the Election Committee a verified statement setting forth the particular grounds for the contest, and

b. Depositing $250.00 in cash with the Election Committee to cover costs of the hearing (if the contest is successful, the cash deposit shall be refunded).

S11-105: Election Committee Hearing

The Election Committee shall set a hearing of the contest no later than five (5) days after the contest if filed. Written notice of such hearing shall be mailed or delivered to each candidate for the office contested. Any party to the election protest and the Election Committee shall have the right to view the election ballots and records in the presence of the Election Committee Chairman in the tribal offices. Any party to the protest or a tribal member shall be entitled to copies of the ballots from the Court Clerk upon payment to said Clerk of normal and customary charges. Said certified copies shall be received as evidence by the Election Committee in like manner as an original. Alternatively, the Election Committee, upon request of a party or on its own motion, may convene a hearing for any reviewing the election materials. After hearing the proofs and allegations of the contestants, the Election Committee shall make factual findings and one of the following conclusions.

a. That the contested election should be confirmed, or

b. The contestant should be declared the winner of the election, or

c. The contested election should be set aside and a new election held.

CHAPTER TWO
APPEAL

S11-201: Appeal

Any proper party to an election contest aggrieved by the findings and decisions of the Election Committee may appeal to the Tribal Court.

S11-201: Time

Any appeal must be filed within five (5) days of receipt of notification of the decision of the Election Committee.

S11-203: Parties

The Election Committee and the person whose election is challenged are indispensable parties to the appeal. Any other candidate for that office may intervene. The individual Election Committee members are not necessary or proper parties to such action. The tribal attorney shall represent the Election Committee.

S11-204: Relief

The Tribal Court whose decision is final may only:

a. Confirm with Election committee decision,

b. Order a new election for the contested office, or

c. Reverse the Election Committee decision and order the Election Committee to certify the election of the contestant to the office.

S11-205: Standard

Neither the Election Committee nor the Tribal Court shall invalidate any certified abstract of election results and order a new election for an office unless clear and convincing evidence shows that the person receiving the most votes for the contested office as shown on the certified abstract cannot be mathematically determined to be the clear winner.

ARTICLE XII
REFERENDUM

S12-101: General Council Resolutions

Bacause they relate to claims or rights growing out of treaties only, all general Council Resolution shall be voted on in a referendum vote.

S12-102: Absentee Votes

All absentee votes shall be handled by the Committee in the same manner as that prescribed for casting tribal election ballots. All absentee ballots must be distributed at least twenty (20) days prior to any General Council Meeting and received by the Election Committee by 10:00 a.m. on the day of any General Council Meeting. These ballots will be received for counting and counted on the day of the General Council Meeting and the results certified to the Business Committee. The issues to be voted on must receive a majority vote for adoption. Results of the vote will be published in the tribal newspaper.

S12-103: Resolution Preparation

Preparation of Resolutions for referendum vote shall be by the Business Committee or by provisions provided for under Article X of the Tribal Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII
SPECIAL ELECTIONS

S13-101: Election Board

When a special election is properly called, The Business Committee by resolution shall establish an independent election board to conduct the special election.

S13-102: Composition

The independent election board shall have the same composition as that of the Election Committee provided for herein.

S13-103: Powers Of The Election Board

The independent election board shall have the same powers and duties as set forth herein for the Election Committee and shall have such further powers as are necessary to carry out the duties imposed by the Tribal Constitution and By-laws. Further, the independent election board will have the power to establish different time periods for filing, challenges, contests and appeals, but shall not have power to change the other substantive and procedural rules provided for herein including, by way of example only, the eligibility to vote and the eligibility and qualifications of a candidate.

ARTICLE XIV
VIOLATIONS

S14-101: Misdemeanor

In addition to any other penalties (civil or criminal) provided by law, any person willfully violating the duties and obligations imposed by this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be punished up to the maximum allowed for misdemeanors.

S14-102: Venue And Jurisdiction

The venue and jurisdiction for all violations is exclusively in the Tribal Courts.

ARTICLE XV
QUO WARRANTO

S15-102: What Is Quo Warranto

Quo warranto is the name of the writ by which title to an office is resolved. It is not a substitute for or an alternate to the election challenges or appeals provided herein before.

S15-102: Who May Seek

Only a person claiming a better right to the office may bring a quo warranto action.

S15-103: Who Is The Proper Party Defendant

The only proper party defendant is the person who holds title to the office.

Support Your HowNiKan

HOW·NI·KAN
PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

The HowNiKan is published by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe with offices at 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

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All letters and submissions become the property of the HowNiKan. Editorials and letters are limited to 500 words and must contain a traceable address.

All correspondence should be directed to HowNiKan, 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Ok. 74801. Address changes should be sent to Potawatomi Tribal Rolls, 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Ok. 74801.

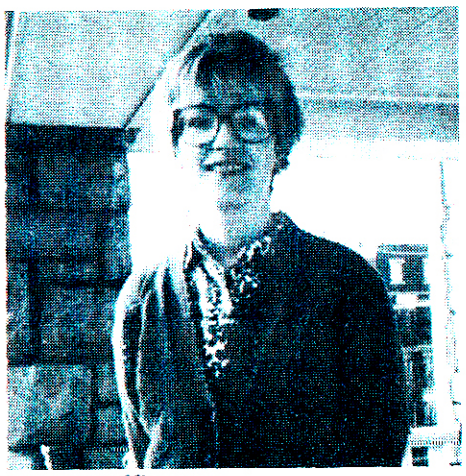
Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee
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Sec./Treasurer- Bob F. Davis
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Regional Office Reports





Two Newest Regional Offices

Roscoe "Rocky" Baptiste, left, is the man to call in the new Oregon Regional Office, and Laura Daniels, right, is the lady to talk to in the Kansas City area. The full addresses and telephone numbers for the two newest Regional Offices are:

OREGON
1585L N. Pacific Hwy.
Woodburn, Oregon 90701
(503) 981-8422

KANSAS CITY
1503 Westport Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64111
(816) 531-1223

PHOENIX

BORZHO! From the new Phoenix office. We are happy to be open and are looking forward to serving the tribal members in Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso Texas areas.

We enjoyed a great turn out to our regional meeting. It was nice to see so many interested tribal members and families. We are lucky to have so many professional people in our area who have volunteered to help with such things as health care, education, and publicity. We will take advantage of the services.

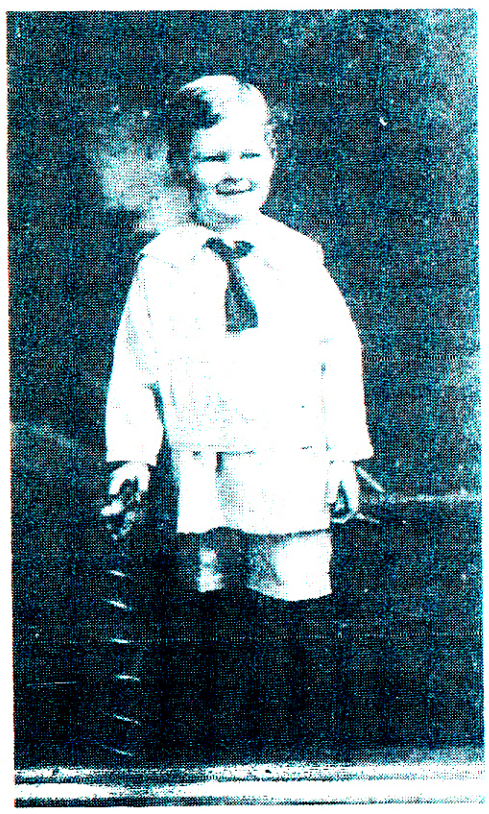
We would like to hear from every person in the region. Please return your questionnaire if you haven't already done so. We are encouraged by the many phone calls and requests for information and assistance, and hope we will hear from all of you.

Belva Fincher

DALLAS

The Dallas Regional Office is pleased to inform you that on January 14th, Craig Anderson, tribal member, was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Indian Chamber of Commerce of Texas for a three year term of office.

The American Indian Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit corporation organized and established to aid and assist American Indian owned businesses, to further educate the American Indian youth, and to serve as representatives of the American Indian community in the business world. If you would like further information on this organization, don't hesitate to call Kim at your regional office, 399-1345.



Found Photos

Janie Rutherford of 218 S. Ruth, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801 brought the following pictures in and would like for someone to identify the people if they can. The photograph at left says Leland Allen Kennedy, 4 yrs, January 3rd, 1921, son of Ross Kennedy. The photo at near right is of Ross Kennedy and wife and brother Charlie. The photograph on the far right she cannot identify. If you know who these people are or if you know if Leland Allen Kennedy is still living, please contact Janie.

